The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Chester County Tragedy.

An Interview With Rhoads.

PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST HIM.

Plot to Defraud Life Insurance Companies.

THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE MURDER DISPELLED.

The West Chester *Local News* furnishes the following interview and letter concerning Samuel W. Rhoads, the person who was strongly suspected of being the accomplice of Udderzook:

The Interview with Rhoads.

Rhoads said to one of our reporters who interviewed him yesterday, that he immediately wrote to Underzook to know what the job was, but received no answer. Did not see him until he came to my house on July 1. He came to my house on July 1, when he and my wife came to the field at 2 o'clock, and he said it was warm, and I said, "About that letter I wrote you but never got a reply?" He said, "I cannot write any more; it must be by word of mouth. But it is just as good; better, if anything?" Then he asked me to come up in the shade, and I again asked him what it was. My wife was 15 or 20 yards off. She came with him for fear he would hurt me, as we were enemies. He asked me if I had a horse and wagon, and I told him I had. He then asked me if the wagon would hold three, and I told him it would. He then wanted me to hitch up and take him to Jennerville. There was $1,000 in it. He would guarantee me that sum. I asked where I would have to go to get it, and he replied: "Right here. I have traced it to Jennerville." I asked him if any money must be invested, and he replied, "Not one cent." I then asked him, "What is there in it, then?" He said, in reply, that it was a man who had $1,000 with him, and had been drinking, and was now of no account, and had had the "poker" two or three times since I have been with him. He wanted me to lead this man and haul him to the woods, and he would get him a little something and put him to sleep and take his money; had $1,000 with him and knew of more he could get.—$500 more and balance after awhile; gave me to understand he drove the money for him and was doing his business. I then felt frightened and told him not to do it, he would ruin himself and family; that all who had undertaken such business were sometime found out. He said there was not a bit of danger; it was a sure thing, he had him in Philadelphia and had brought him up here and would not go to that trouble unless he knew he would be able to pull the man. He was sick and knew nothing, had no friends, and none to look after him; he had been lost for a long time and everybody thought he was dead and nobody thought anything about him. That him I would not do anything to injure his mind and for him to drop it. Said he had been in a bit of trouble, and would not return until he got the money. Said "I can't do more." "Well, this is a pretty big thing to talk to you about. Am not in a hurry; will stay a day or two and will talk with you again." He said, "If you will not help me I might as well do it myself and bury the money. Said the man would not stay alone and I told him to bring him to my house, and I would go to work. He said the man what Underzook had said. He then said, "The man is very sick, and if he should die at your place, how will it be with you and Anna; will you let me put him away and say nothing?" Said no, if the stranger died at my house, the coroner must come. Said that would lead to suspicion, and seemed cross. I then told him to bring the stranger to my place and he asked me what then, if he brought him up. Told him could not tell him until I saw the man; intended to tell the man. Udderzook wanted my team to bring the man up; told him he couldn't have it; had a mind to hire one, and went on to Penningtonville and got one. I saw no more of him; expected him to return with man, and prepared a room for him, but didn't come.

The Letter From Baltimore—A Strong Argument Against Rhoads.

Sheriff Gill received the following letter from Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1873.—DEAR SIR: I have been reading the various accounts given in the newspapers of the murder of a stranger in Chester county, and am convinced that one Mr. Udderzook, etc., and had concluded that Mr. Udderzook was, without doubt, the guilty party; but after reading the account in the *American* of this morning, I am convinced that Mr. Udderzook is innocent and that a Mr. Rhoads is one of the guilty parties. If Mr. Udderzook had asked Rhoads to join him in such an act and befriend Mr. Udderzook would not by any means have taken Rhodes' shovel. Now my object in writing is simply this, that a good detective should take the matter in hand, and see if he could not trace the murder to Rhoads and his associates. See Pacha, who lives in Cuba and you will find that I am right. Yours truly,

JAMES MARTIN.

P. S.—A good detective will find astounding revelations.

Sheriff Gill took the last given letter to Underzook and read it to him in his cell. The prisoner says he has no friend of that name that he is aware of.

The Murdered Man.

PENNINGTONVILLE, July 21, 1873.

The body of the murdered man has had little rest since the first burial in the woods. It was first viewed by a Coroner's jury, and examined by Dr. Bailey, and buried, after which it was three times taken up for examination by detectives and for recognition by strangers. On Saturday, the 19th inst., it was taken up for the fourth time to allow Mr. Ardea, the father-in-law of Goss, and another person said to be Goss' brother, to see it. The brother left very soon after viewing the body, but Mr. Arden sent to Cookeville and had a photographer brought up in a carriage to take a likeness of the corpse. Two pictures were taken, one of them showing a front view of the head and shoulders, the other showing a side view of the face; the writer examined the first of these pictures and was struck by it, and the second, when Mr. Arden spoke in a quick, nervous way to the operator, saying, "Hurry up, sir, I wish to be going." by which I understood he didn't wish the photographer to take any unnecessary time. I was very far from a correct likeness of the murdered man as first found in the woods, but looked almost forty years older. The roundness of his features and the full, black beard gave him given to the wasted, disfigured and ghastly looking corpse. The friends of Mrs. Goss wish to show that the body found was not that of Goss.

Plot to Defraud Insurance Companies.

A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Telegraph* writes from West Chester, Pa., of date July 21st:

The plot thickens day by day in the Goss case. Developments continue to be made to establish the fact that the strange man murdered near Jennersville was the Mr. Goss alleged to have been burned to death in Baltimore, and whose life was insured for twenty-five thousand dollars. The chain of evidence, it is now pretty certain, will be perfected in every link to establish the theory once contended for, that a deep and infamous conspiracy was entered into by Goss and Udderzook for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. A brother of Goss has been arrested, and the arrest of others will shortly follow of parties said to be implicated in this horrible transaction. About eight o'clock last evening H. Pennypacker, Esq., received information that important intelligence of the movements of Udderzook and Goss prior to the murder could be gleaned in the vicinity of Bryn Mawr, seventeen miles from this place. Accompanied by a correspondent, he at once drove to that point, and by daylight was upon the trail. It appears that in October, 1871, prior to the alleged burning of Goss, Udderzook wrote a letter to Mr. David B. Mullin, Cooperstown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, desiring a place to board for a friend, who had been drinking to excess. This letter was dated October 26th, 1871. Mr. Mullin did not reply to it. Udderzook wrote again to the same person on the 16th of November following, repeating his request to have Mr. Mullin take his friend to board for a few months. To the second letter no answer was returned, but in June, 1872, Mullin was surprised by a man wanting a place to board, and stating that he was the friend of Udderzook, who was to be "weaned" away from the vanities of this world. After some hesitation Mr. Mullin took him and he remained there until November, 1872, when he went away in consequence of a difficulty with a hired man. During his stay he received letters from Bryn Mawr Postoffice, and passed under the name of A. C. Wilson, representing himself from Memphis, Tenn. He sent letters by express, and one of them was to his brother Campbell Goss, of Baltimore. He was supplied with money and his board was paid by Udderzook. He wore the large oval ring which was found in the carriage at Penningtonville, which has been fully identified. A number of articles belonging to him were found in his room, and is also fully shown. Mr. Pennypacker will pursue the investigation energetically, and in a few days I will give a full history of the wanderings of Goss, from his disappearance in February 1872, to his murder July 1, 1873.

Enough has been shown to implicate other parties in the plot to defraud the insurance companies, and ere this they have been arrested. Mr. Goss left some clothing, a pocket knife, and other small articles at the house of Mr. Mullen when he departed, which are now in safe keeping. Below I give a copy of a due bill given by Mr. Goss, alias A. C. Wilson, while living with Mr. Mullen, and I might add he forgot to pay the same. Hence it now turns up to help convict his murderer:

ATHENS, Nov. 23, 1872.—Due H. G. Litzenberg, ten dollars and seventy cents for value received.

$10.70. A. C. WILSON.

Coopertown, the place chosen by Udderzook to hide Goss, was well selected, as it is far out of the way of all travelers. You must approach it by design. All money and letters sent to Goss while he remained at Coopertown were sent by express, but Goss used the mail except when he wrote to his brother, Mr. A. C. Goss, of Baltimore, when he wrote the address on paper, and it was afterwards written upon the envelope by the person who carried the letter to Philadelphia and deposited it in the express office. Goss did no work during his stay with Mr. Mullen, but lived quietly on the funds furnished him by Udderzook. He drank freely all the time, and raised quite a row on one occasion when Udderzook sent him forty dollars instead of one hundred; which amount he had ordered. Udderzook's mother visited Mr. Mullin while Goss was boarding there, and conversed with him; but when interviewed the other day she had no recollection of ever having seen Mr. Goss.

Udderzook still protests his innocence, and refuses to see any newspaper men, because, as he says, they do not publish what he says, but misrepresent him. He is no longer the stout-hearted man he was when arrested, but is broken down and nervous. He is very anxious to know if the victim has been identified, and when told not, replied that he can see no use in trying to identify him. None of his people have been to see him, although they have been sent for. He has received one letter from his wife and written one to her.

D. Arden, father of Mrs. Goss, and F. Hanson, former intimate friends of Goss, were at Penningtonville to-day for the purpose of identifying the body. They could see no resemblance in the murdered man to W. Goss. They had two photographs taken of the head of the corpse—one a side face and the other a full face. They then returned to Baltimore.

Very Latest.

The West Chester *Village Record* says the mystery which surrounded the horrible murder discovered in the woods near Penningtonville, Sadsbury township, is now quite dispelled. The females have been unquestionably identified as those of Winfield Scott Goss, the man who was said to have been burned in the fire at Baltimore, out of which grew the great insurance trial. It is evident that the unfortunate man, who has been keeping himself dark since the fire—over a year ago—has turned up unexpectedly and has become troublesome and been brought up into Chester county to be concealed or put out of the way effectually, which latter was undoubtedly the case. In order that identification might not be made, the murderer mutilates the remains and buries them as he thinks out of the reach of the buzzards. But in this latter attempt, as well as in the former, he was foiled. Not only did the buzzards ferret out the remains, but the latter were satisfactorily identified, thus proving the old proverb that "murder will out."

Baker's African Expedition.

FOUR YEARS' TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Poison, Murder, Treachery, Conquest and Annexation.

The *Herald* correspondent, with the Baker Expedition, sends the following condensed history of Baker's four years' experience as Governor-General of Central Africa:

KHARTOUM, via Alexandria, July 6, 1873.—I hasten to communicate to you facts of the highest importance and interest in connection with the expedition of Sir Samuel Baker, who reached this place from the interior regions and the far South. On Sunday, the 29th of June, the English Pacha arrived at Khartoum, accompanied by Lady Baker, his nephew, Lieutenant Baker, and seven English engineers, besides his personal attendants. They had traveled hither from Gondokoro, the whole journey of the steamer which had been taken up country for the navigation of the lakes, and occupying a period of thirty-two days for the journey.

Baker has accomplished much more than was expected of him. He has penetrated as far southward as Moindi, which is a point near the head villages of the Chiefs Kabriki and Kamrasi. On reaching this place the Pacha found that

The Ivory and Slave Traders

had spread all kinds of evil rumors about the expedition, inflaming native tribes against it. Baker had been informed by them that Baker Pacha was coming at the head of an Egyptian army, to take forcible possession of his country and annex it to Egypt, with the view of exacting heavy taxes and tributes and carrying away the people. It was accordingly agreed between the traders and the negro chiefs to

Murder Baker

if possible, and by every means to prevent the progress of the Egyptian soldiers. Shortly after the arrival of the Pacha with a portion of his troops at Moindi, Kabriki, following the African custom, sent ten jars of *pombe*—a beverage resembling beer—to the strangers. This liquor was heavily charged with poison, and all the soldiers who partook of it were suddenly seized with frightful symptoms and soon fell to earth insensible and apparently lifeless. By administering strong antidotes the poison was neutralized in the system and all the soldiers came to life. Kabriki ordered them to be killed, and they were all immediately

Murdered in Cold Blood.

War was then proclaimed, the chief beating his drums and ordering a levy of 10,000 warriors. A large body of these attacked the Pacha, who had only a hundred odd Egyptian troops with him. These men were all greatly fatigued with the long journey in the interior, and some of them were suffering from the poison d drink. Baker was therefore compelled to retreat before the

Swarms of Enemies

assailing him, and he retired after burning his camp and heavy baggage. During seven days of great danger and hardship the backward march of the Egyptians was sorely harassed, and as many as thirty men were left dead on the road. At the end of the perilous week, the English Pacha came to the province of Rewinka, a chief hostile to Kabriki, and welcome assistance was then obtained. The pursuit had been already abandoned; but with a view to punish Kabriki it was arranged that Rewinka should supply 2,000 armed men, and that these, with thirty picked Egyptian soldiers, should return towards Mosindi and do their best to take and

Kill the Treacherous Negro.

Baker promised that if this expedition was successful Rewinka should be appointed Governor of his own and Kabriki's district in the name of the Viceroy of Egypt. With the remainder of his force the Pacha then returned northwards towards Fatiko, but on reaching a place called Lyarria (?) he and his men were suddenly set upon by the combined forces of the slave traders there. Thirty of Baker's soldiers were thus slain; the remainer entrenched themselves till assistance could be obtained, and then retired from this entrenchment to attack the traders, who held a strong position in dense thickets of reeds.

The Attack

was very successful, the reed beds were taken by storm, and one hundred and forty of the slavers' party were slain, many prisoners being also captured, while the remainder fled inland. The captives, in explanation of the attack made upon Sir Samuel's command said that the orders of their masters and their chiefs friendly to them were to kill

"The Nazarene"

(meaning Baker) wherever and whenever they could. They all confirmed this declaration, which was drawn up from their own mouths, signed and sealed by each, and then forwarded to the Government of Gondokoro, at Khartoum, a documentary proof of the malignancy of these slave-hunting merchants.

This chastisement cleared the whole country about Gondokoro and Fatiko, and Kabriki's territory. After a period of repose, which was imperatively needed, Baker commenced systematically to organize the districts which were in his possession. He made Fatiko

The Chief Town

of the new territory, and appointed superintendents at the other stations. Before these the natives settled down wonderfully well under the new Government, and appeared exceedingly satisfied with the safety and quiet which it afforded. The light fertilely started of a basket of bread and a bundle of grass per month for each, but was paid with alacrity and regularity; and when Sir Samuel went finally northwards, having established the various governments sent him along the annexed region, the negroes at Fatiko gave him the most vociferous farewells, calling him "father" and "master," and looking upon him as

Their Future Protector.

The term of the contract signed by Sir Samuel Baker and by the English engineers with the Khedive had now expired, and having made all arrangements, the Pacha embarked at Gondokoro in one of the steamers brought up country by the expedition. Another vessel of the same kind had been successfully carried as far as Gondokoro, and as soon as camel transportation can be obtained it may be taken to the lakes and set afloat there. The third of

The Three Iron Vessels

sent up in pieces with the same object fell ill at Khartoum, the difficulties of transport having proved extremely great.

Next to Fatiko the chief station of the new territory will be Gondokoro. Baker has marked out eight more spots as principal posts, and these will constitute a chain leading from Nubia to the Albert Nyanza. One thousand additional troops have been ordered down to complete the garrison of these stations.

This much for the political portion of the tidings brought by the gallant Pacha. ... here, further.

A Most Important Geographical Discovery

to announce—one which cannot fail, I think, to astound many scientific men in England. It is declared as an ascertained fact by the returning party, that Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza are proved to be one and the same water. The length of this magnificent inland sea, thus for the first time made known to mankind, is not less than seven hundred miles, and it is announced as positive that a vessel can be launched above Murchison's Falls, at the head of the Nyanza, and sail away to Ujiji, or lower, through ten degrees of latitude.

Sir Samuel Baker, with

His Lady and Suite,

were all in excellent health when they arrived; and they leave us to-day by the Nile steamer for Souakin, to which port the Egyptian Government is dispatching a special steamer, which will bring them up the Red Sea to Suez. No losses have occurred of late among the Europeans from sickness, except that of Mr. Higginbotham, the chief engineer. I send you this intelligence direct from the lips of the emancipator of Central Africa.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

The Excitement Over the Trust Company Defalcation Subsiding.

The Will of the Late President of the Bank.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1873.

The Suspended Trust Company.

M. T. Rodman, Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, has been suspended from his office as Deputy City Treasurer.

When questioned in regard to the published report that every active officer of the bank is largely in debt to the institution, Acting President Chauncery declined to say anything, remarking that upon that point every one must form his own judgment. It was well known outside that there was considerable dissatisfaction in the board before the exposure, but he did not feel at liberty to speak upon the subject.

The excitement over the defalcation of E. S Mills, and the suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company, is subsiding. The depositors have been assured they will not lose anything, and the majority have resigned themselves to the situation.

It is understood the directors have estimated the loss at $225,000. The capital and surplus were $655,000. The loss will, therefore, be one-third of the capital and surplus. An advance, therefore, of thirty-three per cent. on each share of stock by the stockholders will enable them to square up. It is said the depositors will be paid in the course of ten or fifteen days, as it is expected some of the loans will be realized on by that time. A meeting of the directors was expected to-night.

The request made by Receiver Chauncey that the depositors deliver up their books was responded to to-day to a very limited extent.

Mills' Will.

The last will and testament of Ethelbert S. Mills was submitted at the Surrogate Court of Brooklyn by his son, Thos. H. Mills, this morning. The will bequeaths all his property, real and personal, to his wife and her heirs, and authorizes all or any of his executors to sue or be sued for cash or credit. The son estimates the estate to be valued at three hundred thousand dollars.

The Bowen-Tilton Scandal.

The statement that there will be no investigation by the Deacons of Plymouth Church relative to the Bowen-Tilton scandal is untrue. The trial has only been postponed on account of the absence of Beecher and a number of the committee. In the fall the charges filed against Bowen and Tilton will be fully investigated. The sessions will probably be held with closed doors.

Removing a Nuisance.

Corporation Counsel Smith has decided that the Washington market stalls having been declared a nuisance by the Board of Health, it is lawful to at once remove them and the duty of every department of the city government to aid in their destruction. The removal has accordingly begun.

Order of Arrest Against Carl Vogt.

It is reported a Deputy Sheriff has received an order of arrest against Carl Vogt, issued by the Supreme Court, in anticipation of his release, with a view to recover the property stolen at the time of the murder he is alleged to have committed in Belgium.

The Stench Boat.

The New York Rendering Company now evade the mandates of the Board of Health by moving their stench boat into the middle of the Hudson river between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. They say this complies with the law, and defy the Board of Health to interfere with them.

Roscoe Not Arrested.

The report in a morning journal that Roscoe, the alleged accomplice in the murder of Charles Goodrich, in Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested in this city, is denied to-day by the Chief of Police of Brooklyn, who also denied the story that Lucette Myers was sent for last evening on business connected with the case.

Strikers to be Arrested.

Orders of arrest for twenty striking coopers formerly employed in an extensive sugar refinery, in Williamsburg, have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff for execution. It is charged that the strikers intimidate the men engaged in making barrels by the use of violence.

Death of a Notorious Forger.

Benjamin Rathbun, whose forgeries in this State made him so notorious thirty-six years ago, died in this city yesterday, aged eighty-two years.

Suicide in Jail.

Timothy Van Scoy, in jail in White Plains awaiting trial on a charge of arson, hanged himself last night.

Illicit Still Destroyed.

An illicit still in Brooklyn, of large capacity, was destroyed by revenue officers this morning.

Drowned.

Two brothers named Conover were drowned at Long Branch on Monday.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

THE EXPRESS SAFE ROBBED.

DES MOINES, July 22.—An extraordinary and daring robbery of a railroad train was committed last night, four miles west of Adair, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. At this point there is a sharp curve in the road, and here the robbers had placed heavy timbers across the track to throw the East-bound passenger train off. The engineer, John Rafferty, saw the obstruction in time to reverse the engine and apply the air brake, but the robbers, observing the movement, fired at him from their ambush and shot him dead. The engine struck the logs and went off the track into the ditch, and was followed by one of the baggage cars, the others, with the passenger train, remaining on the track. Several passengers were bruised, but none were seriously hurt. The robbers, who were masked, after opening and emptying the safe of the express messenger of its contents, rode off on horseback. Among the passengers were thirty Chinese students, *en route* to Springfield, Massachusetts.

Another Account.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The *Evening Journal's* special from Des Moines to-day gives the following account of the attack on a train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad last night: From Superintendent Royce, who was on the train, I get the particulars of the robbery of the night express train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad last night. The train left Council Bluffs at five o'clock with four coaches and five sleepers, the rear sleeping car being filled with aristocratic Chinese on their way to New England colleges. There were also two baggage express cars, in which were the through California mail and express matter, consisting, in short, of nearly $2,000 in the express safe, and three tons of bullion. When about sixty-five miles west of this city, at about half-past eight o'clock, at a sharp curve in the road, and an isolated spot, with no house for several miles in any direction, the train moving about twenty-five miles an hour, the engineer, John Rafferty, suddenly saw a mass of fire in front of the engine, which he instantly reversed his engine and applied the air brake, and while in the act of doing it the bullets came pelting into the engine like hail. The engine ran into the bank and turned over, throwing out the engineer, John Rafferty, and the fireman, the former falling on the latter, dead. It is supposed that he was killed by the concussion, as no bullet wounds were found on his body. The fireman escaped unhurt. The train, being very heavy, ran about one hundred feet and stopped. The engine ran up into the bank and turned over, and the two baggage cars doubled up and were badly smashed. As soon as the train stopped, six large, athletic men, masked in full Ku Klux style, appeared at the express car, in which were the conductor, Wm. Smith, Superintendent Boyce, the express messenger, John Burgess, and three other persons, and commenced firing rapidly into the car, yelling, "Get out of there, d—— you, get out of there."

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 23, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen since Monday night at all stations east of the Mississippi river. It has fallen slightly in the Southwest. The temperature has risen somewhat over the entire country, but has fallen in Northern Minnesota. Easterly winds, followed by calms, clouds and rains, have prevailed on the Eastern, Gulf, and South Atlantic coast. Light southwesterly winds, with clear weather, are now reported from the Middle States, Ohio valley, and lower lake region. Southeast and southwinds, with clear or partly cloudy, have prevailed over the Northwest and upper lakes. Threatening weather and rain is reported from Oregon.

Probabilities for To-day.

On Wednesday, for the Gulf States, southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and local rains on the coast.

For the South Atlantic States, easterly winds and cloudy weather, possibly with local rains.

For the Middle and Eastern States, southeast and southwest winds and generally clear weather.

For the lake region, increasing southwesterly winds and higher temperature.

For the Northwest, southwesterly winds and increasing cloudiness, and possibly light rains.

FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Spain.

DEFECTION IN THE NAVY.

Republican Troops Demoralized.

PRISONERS SHOT BY CARLISTS.

SPAIN.

The Defection of the Squadron at Carthagena.

BAYONNE, July 22.—News received here through Carlists concerning the insurrection at Carthagena throws additional light on the defection of the Spanish squadron in that port, which was made the subject of a Government decree and a vote in the Cortes yesterday. The insurgents, after gaining control of the city, seized Castillo de Las Galeras, a strong fort on the west side of the harbor, less than a thousand yards from the entrance, which it commands completely. This gave them control of the two lower batteries on the shore at the mouth of the harbor. They hoisted the red flag of the Commune over these fortifications and summoned the squadron lying in the harbor to surrender. The crews were in sympathy with the insurgents and the vessels fell into their hands without opposition. The chief command of the squadron is now entrusted to Posas, who led the insurrection in the naval arsenal at Ferrol, in the province of Corunna, some months ago. The vessels thus taken by the insurgents are the Vittoria, iron-clad, twenty-four guns; Numancia, iron-clad, twenty five guns; Tetuan, iron-clad, forty guns; Almanzo, screw frigate, forty-eight guns, and the steamers Fernando El Catolico, Ferrolano, and Blazco Yaray, not classified. The four vessels first named are among the finest in the Spanish navy.

Mutiny of Troops.

MADRID, July 22.—It is reported that the Iberian regiment refused to the Government despatched to Carthagena to aid in quelling the outbreak there, has mutinied and joined the insurgents in a body.

At Vittoria there are seven thousand Republican troops in a complete state of demoralization and disorganization. Several of the municipal officers have been murdered by soldiers.

Carlist Outrages.

The Republican troops at Ciraugin surrendered to the Carlists on condition that their lives should be spared. In spite of the terms of the surrender, the Carlists shot a number of them after they had delivered up their arms.

Exchange of Prisoners.

Don Alphonso has sent to the Spanish Government a formal proposition for an arrangement of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners.

Alcante Again Loyal.

MADRID, July 22.—The declaration of independence at Alcante was brought about by the arrival in the harbor of the insurgent iron clad Vittoria from Carthagena. She soon afterwards sailed, when the city returned to its loyalty to the National Government. The Governor of Alcante was arrested and will be tried by a court martial for treason.

The Minority in the Cortes.

The minority have decided to withdraw again from the Cortes.

CUBA.

A Petition Against Reforms.

HAVANA, July 22.—The Spanish conservatives of Havana sent to Madrid by the last mail a petition to be presented to the Cortes, in which they pray that so long as a single armed rebel remains who cries "Death to Spaniards," and until sufficient time has elapsed for the complete re-establishment of tranquility in Cuba, no reforms be introduced such as may provoke disturbances which would only be favorable to rebels. The petition is mostly signed by wealthy Spaniards and slave-holders and their dependents.

More Reforms Wanted.

A Republican committee sailed to-day for Spain to lay their demands before the Cortes. They ask more reforms, especially liberty of the press, abolition or modification of the censorship, and the practical enjoyment of Republican forms of government here as well as in Spain.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1873.

The Case of Carl Vogt.

Attorney General Williams has given an adverse opinion in the case of Carl Vogt, a Prussian subject, charged with murder, arson and robbery in Belgium, and whose extradition is sought under the treaty with Prussia, concluding as follows: I have carefully read the elaborate opinions of Judge Blatchford, upholding the jurisdiction of this case, but with diffidence and regret I am compelled to dissent from his views. They do not appear to me to be founded in the law applicable to the subject. Able writers have contended that there was a reciprocal obligation upon nations to surrender fugitives from justice, though now it seems to be generally agreed that this is a matter of courtesy. But it is to be presumed that when there are treaties upon the subject fugitives are to be surrendered only in the cases and upon the terms specified in such treaties."

Debt of the District of Columbia.

Exaggerated statements having been made as to the debt of the District of Columbia, the Acting Comptroller to-day furnished the Government with an official statement, in which he says the funded and bonded debt of the District of Columbia, including those of the late corporations, amount to $9,236,891. The District of Columbia and the corporations have no floating debt, the only debt being sufficient to meet all current expenses. The sinking fund revenues are more than sufficient to meet the current interest and retire the annual proportion of outstanding bonds. The amount authorized by the last Legislative Assembly will not increase the debt beyond the amount as limited by act of Congress.

The McKenzie Raid.

A private letter received here by a Government officer from a prominent American in Mexico, states that the Mexican Government has assumed a most aggressive position towards the United States on account of the McKenzie raid over the Rio Grande, and it is not feared that any efforts at retaliation or diplomatic complications will be the result. The truth is the Mexicans are dealing with that question very tenderly, and the punishment McKenzie inflicted on the treacherous thieves engaged in depredations on the Rio Grande is not regarded as so much of an offence against international law as some would have it appear.

Personal.

R. S. Chew, Chief Clerk of the State Department, struck with paralysis several weeks since, still lies in an apparently unconscious condition, and but faint hopes are entertained for his recovery.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 22, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., July 22, 1873:

Stations.	Above Low Water.	Change.	Direction of Wind	State of Weather
	ft. in.	ft. in.		
Cairo	22 5	-9	E	Fair
Cincinnati	14 11	+2	N	Fair
Davenport	7 3	-5	SW	Fair
Dubuque	6 7	-3	E	Clear
Leavenworth	8 3	-3	S	Clear
La Crosse	4	+1	S	Fair
Louisville	6 2	-4	S	Fair
Memphis	19 2	-1	NE	Clear
Nashville	8 9	-1	SE	Fair
New Orleans	5 3	-3	SE	Cloudy
Omaha	10 4		S	Fair
Shreveport	15 5		SE	Cloudy
St. Louis	5		SE	Fair
St. Paul	5 8	-2	S	Cloudy
Vicksburg	31		E	Fair
Yankton	11 5			

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—River 16 feet; rising. Departed: R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Clear and warm. The Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Company took possession of the big wharf boat to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—River rising slowly; 6 feet 6 inches in the canal and 4 feet 6 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—Dove No. 2, Madison; Raven and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Yazoo City, New Orleans, Capt. Gould's Missouri River boat and Capt. Quill's Alabama River boat were successfully launched at Barmore's ship-yard, yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Dubuque, St. Paul. Departed—Capital City, Vicksburg; Wanda, Jefferson City; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Lake Superior, St. Paul. River falling. Clear and warm.

EVANSVILLE, July 22.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 69 to 84. River stationary. Down—H. S. Turner, midnight; Ameer, 6 P. M.; Camella, 5; Quickstep and Florence Lee, 5. Up—Idlewild, 1:30 A. M.; Eddyville and J. D. Parker, 3:30; Fayette, 1; Roberts, 9. Business light.

CAIRO, ILL., July 22.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis, 6. River fallen 8 inches. Clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—River falling steadily. Clear and pleasant. Arrived—City of Helena, Vicksburg. Departed, last night—Glasgow, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Arrived—Nick Longworth, Cincinnati. No departures. Rainy; mercury 78.

VICKSBURG, July 22.—Down—Henry Tete, Up—Henry Ames, Lady Lee and Colorado. Cloudy and warm. River rising.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The steamships City of London and Main, from New York, and Circassian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The steamers Ismailia and Canada, from Liverpool, have arrived.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The steamer Gaelic, from Liverpool, has arrived.

THE CHOLERA.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Further advices from Louisiana, Mo., say the cholera has abated there, but some fifty persons altogether have died with it since it first broke out, including some of the most prominent citizens.

In Prairieville and Troy the scourge raged fearfully, the towns being almost depopulated, either by the disease or people fleeing from their homes. Out of one family of nine persons in the former place, all of whom were well last Friday, only two remain to bury their dead. The disease also prevails in other towns near by. Business is almost suspended, and most of those who are able are fleeing from the infected places.

Later.—Dispatches from Louisiana, Mo., to night say no deaths from cholera occurred there since Saturday last, and that the alarm and excitement which prevailed previous to that time has subsided. Only twenty-eight deaths occurred in all.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Three deaths were reported from cholera to-day—one a colored man at the Good Samaritan Hospital, which makes the fifth case at that institution within a week. The weather is quite cool. The Health Officer to-day reported several dangerous cases of cholera morbus from eating smoked fish. The Health Board have prohibited the sale of such fish.

Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, July 22.—The *Journal* correspondent from Princeton reports cholera in that neighborhood. Three or four miles east of the place, on Indian creek, ten persons have died since last Friday, and new cases are reported daily.

The *Journal's* Mt. Vernon reporter states that there are only about 1,500 people in that place, and the surrounding towns are full of Mt. Vernon's citizens, who have fled from the city. The Board of Health have requested all persons not to visit the place for the present.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The weather throughout England is favorable to the crops; thermometer 85.

—A Dover (N. H.) dispatch says Hon. John P. Hale broke his hip bone by a fall.

—Frank A. Cane has been appointed Gauger for the District of Colorado, and Silas Reed Surveyor General of Wyoming Territory.

—The clothing establishment of J. N. Patterson & Bro., of Franklin, Pa., was burglarized last Monday night to the amount of $500.

—Sir Edward Thornton had an interview on Tuesday with the Assistant Secretary of State according to the Lord Gordon case by telegraph.

—Isaac A. Gould, a widower, aged forty-five, was arrested in Yarmouth, Me., on Monday for repeated incest upon a daughter, thirteen years of age.

—A deck passenger named John Henry, fell overboard from the steamer City of Helena at Island 82, in the Mississippi river, on Monday night, and was drowned.

—Henry Milward, Esq., a well known provision merchant of Chicago, and for many years connected with the business of pork packing in Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago, died on Monday night.

—Rudolph Kitterer and Joseph Busch, members of the Philadelphia German Church excursion party, were drowned at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, while bathing. Wm. M. Kelly, a swimmer, rescued a third member of the party.

—A political meeting in Cincinnati last night, called to take steps to form a new party and appoint delegates to Columbus, composed principally of workmen, numbering three hundred, listened to speeches, passed resolutions condemning railroad monopolies, national banks and railroad land agents. They nominated delegates to the Convention of July 30th at Columbus.

—Second Lieutenant M. Frank Gallagher, of the Second Infantry, recently tried before a General Court Martial at Columbia, S. C., for killing John McAneely, a discharged soldier, in Spartansburg, S. C., on the 22d of May last, has been dismissed from the service, and the sentence is approved by the President. The civil authorities will take cognizance of the murder, the army trial being on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman only.

—It seems postmasters in several States have been furnishing the public with official stamps of the Postoffice Department. Letters under such officials stamp are sent from their points of destination to the Dead Letter Office, as they are known to be private letters. One postmaster in Ohio recently received two hundred official stamps and sold one hundred and forty. A circular of the Postoffice Department cautions postmasters from selling and the public from buying these official stamps.

—A convention of boot and shoemakers of Massachusetts, in session in Boston, has adopted a resolution that in view of the lack of interest manifested by the shoemakers in the welfare of their craft, a request be sent to the several shoe towns in that State that the shoemakers meet and respectively consider the causes of this decline in interest, and that from each town a representative be sent to a convention hereafter to be held concerning this matter, the results arrived at by such convention to be submitted to a mass meeting of boot and shoemakers.

—J. C. Capril, President of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company, is in Chicago, with Mr. Blaine, a prominent member of the Dominion Government. Their mission is to call a meeting of shipping, board of trade men and Governors of the Northwestern States, and exhibit to them minutely prepared plans and specifications of the projected canal. The proposition is to run a canal from Georgia Bay and an arm of Lake Huron to the head of Lake Ontario, passing through Lake Semlico, and it is believed that its advantage to Western shippers will insure its completion.

ADMINISTERING ARSENIC.

An Attempt to Poison a Father and Two Children in Butler County—A Man and Woman Arrested on Suspicion.

An attempt at poisoning, brought to light in Butler county, shows that there are some fiends in the world for whom no crime is too great to accomplish their own ends. The facts, so far as we could learn, are these: On last Friday Mr. Snyder and two of his children, residing in Springdale, Butler borough, were taken suddenly ill, after having eaten their breakfast, with all the symptoms of poisoning. Drs. Graham and Bredin, of the town, were summoned and administered the usual antidotes for mineral poisoning. They succeeded in a few hours in placing them out of danger. The physicians gave the opinion that it was a clear case of poisoning, but that so much had been taken that nature was introduced, and fatal results avoided. An analysis made by the physicians showed that a large quantity of arsenic had been put in the coffee, and this at once cleared up the illness of the trio, but the mystery surrounding the case was not cleared, and how the arsenic came into the coffee. The friends and neighbors of Mr. Snyder requested him to move away, but he refused to leave.

Mr. Snyder from Friday evening to Saturday afternoon seemed rapidly to improve, but in the evening he was again taken sick with the same symptoms as before. The same physicians were again summoned, and they pronounced this also, as before, a case of poisoning by arsenic. An overdose produced the same results as the first, and the victim's life was once more saved by excessive vomiting.

Mr. Snyder was on Sunday removed to the residence of his brother in the south end of the borough at the solicitations of his friends. An investigation was commenced which revealed the fact that one John W. Forraman had bought a large quantity arsenic for the avowed

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1873

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 39f

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

THE passengers of the wrecked Atlantic have brought suits against the company to recover damages for baggage lost, and personal injuries suffered by the wreck. The company does not contest the suit, but has given security for the liability, subject to the evidence of value, yet to be given.

MACMAHON, in his quiet way, is making decided progress with the Republicans in the French National Assembly. About two-thirds the entire list is reported to be in his interest. An attempted interpellation of the Government, one of the most popular schemes that can be resorted to to secure a vote against a Government, was defeated in the Assembly by a vote that was so decisive as to greatly astonish the party urging the interpellation.

THE *Post* is intensely delighted at the efforts of the Philadelphia *Ledger* to injure the credit of our city. Fortunately the enterprise of the *Ledger* is as unavailing, as is the delight of the *Post* unfounded. Our city bonds are selling in the Philadelphia market at par, are rapidly than the wants of the city require, and will continue to do so. But if the efforts of the *Ledger* were successful, the city would lose a large amount of money. This being the fact, we need not comment on a Pittsburgh journal that delights itself over an attempt to cripple the financial resources of the municipality.

WE REFERRED, a short time since, to the frequency with which certain forms of crime are repeated,—instancing especially, that of throwing railway trains from their track. A new and successful illustration of the policy is furnished, on the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. The engine was thrown from the track, when near Adair, by the obstructions placed upon it, and the Express safe robbed, by six persons, masked as Ku-Klux. It is quite astonishing that there were not enough armed men among the passengers, to make short work of the villains. They accomplished their work and rode swiftly away.

DR. HOLLAND, in *Scribner* for August, deals at large with the question of morals in journalism,—taking the view that the light and trifling manner in which papers deal with crime goes quite as far to encourage it as does the publication of what is [illegible] advertisements. There is much truth in this. A spirit of humorous trifling too often pervades the reports of what may be termed sensational papers. The effect is, with many, to lessen their appreciation of the evil that stands associated with criminal conduct, and to create the impression that there is something attractive in evil doing. There is, without doubt, much truth in the strictures of *Scribner*.

CONFLICTING and uncertain rumors come from the Texan frontier, that the Mexican General Escobedo is marching, with a division of troops, towards the Texas frontier, and that General McKenzie was killed, in a fiercely contested battle with the Kickapoo Indians on the 4th of July. While this news is not verified, it is sufficiently current to excite apprehension. What Escobedo is marching so large a body of troops to the frontier for, unless it be with a hostile purpose, cannot be imagined. However, if the various rumors are correct, and war should come from the punishment of the thieving Indians who live along the Mexican border—so be it. The fashion of the day is for the beaten power to pay the expenses of the war. There are many Americans who cast longing eyes toward Lower California and one or two of the border Mexican States.

THE *Atlantic Monthly*, while opposed to the nomination of General Butler, for the Governorship of Massachusetts, really concedes the probability of his election. Referring to the several classes who may be expected to support him, it says, "There are a good many people, who ought by this time to have been made more sensible by events which they have witnessed, who are unable to believe that so bad a man as Butler can ever become Governor of so good a State as Massachusetts. There are others who regard the candidate as a smart man, and wish him well. There is the class to which we have already referred, who look upon his election as a fate impending over them which they cannot avert, if they would. There are people who habitually take little interest in politics, and who regard the candidate with curiosity rathing than any stronger feeling. There are a number of deluded persons, chiefly prohibitionists, labor-reformers, suffragereformers, who think that if General Butler would pledge himself to a furtherance of their designs, his fitness for the Governorship in other respects would be a matter of little consequence. There is a number of elderly politicians who thoroughly understand General Butler, and will do their utmost to defeat him; there are a number of young politicians, hangers-on either of General Butler or of the administration, who will go through thick and thin to secure him any office he may wish. In this confusion there is no line drawn between what may called the conservative party and the party of disorder. There must be such a line, if General Butler is to be defeated." But he bids remarkably fair to be Governor of the old Bay State.

We sympathize deeply and earnestly with the New York *World* and Baltimore *Gazette*. In the fullness of their compassion for the Republican party, and the intensity of their desire for its progress and success, they have taken to giving it advice. Their fear is, that it is threatened with "Cæsarism." Just exactly what this means they are careful not to say, but we suppose we are at liberty to infer that it means that, in their solemn judgment, there is some danger that Grant will be elected for a third term. At all events, their advice concentrates on this charming idea. True, they do not exactly know that General Grant will live for three years to come—nor that he will be popular, if he does live, nor that the Republican party will feel like renominating him for a third term. They merely realize how deeply they love that noble organization, which elected Lincoln, whipped Southern rebels, gave freedom to the blacks and enfranchised them—and so would not have it imperiled, even by a thought of wrongdoing. So for fear it may, though natural depravity or evil advice, be led to think of electing Grant again, they are careful to advise it how such a policy endanger its future supremacy. With Grant as candidate for a third term, it will be sure to be beaten—therefore, it ought not to nominate Grant again. We confess that such disinterested and benevolent advice quite impresses us. We cannot forbear returning it in kind. We therefore suggest that if the Republicans should accept the advice so feelingly tendered, the Democracy will kindly forbear taking advantage of the circumstance either to nominate him on their ticket, or to form again a combination with the Liberals. We really see great danger to them if they should. In the first place, nothing so embitters party feeling as the turn over of its members to a rival political organization in a great crisis. The effect of such a combination as the one our friends might form would weaken the faith of their own members, incite the Republicans to superhuman exertions, and result in the election of a Radical President. Now this would be sad. But on second thought we remember that the event they deprecate is about as likely to occur as the one we deplore.

OUR IRON TRADE.

The prosperity of Pittsburgh centres chiefly in the production and manufacture of iron, and there is no subject of deeper interest to our citizens than that of the development and growth of the iron trade. It adds to the aggregate wealth of the country, serves to increase the growth of the city and surrounding towns and to bring plenty to the houses of the poor and the mansions of the rich. The growth of any form of trade is of deep interest to all who consider the relations of nation with nation. Just now, there is a special interest in the development of our iron trade in view of the alarm felt in England, at its threatening indications. The London *Times* recently sounded the alarm that American iron was competing in the English market with the home-made article. This shows that we have reached a turning point in the history of iron manufacture in this country. For years we were subject to the iron masters of England. Now we are not only independent of them, but their fears are excited, lest their market should be controlled by American manufacturers. The history of the growth of the trade is worthy of reference.

The first blast furnace of which there is record in Western Pennsylvania, was located in Jacob's Ford, fifteen miles from this city, and went into blast November 1, 1790. It was owned by Turnbull & Marmie. In 1804, Joseph McClurg erected our first iron foundry. Our first rolling mill was located on the corner of Penn street and Cecil alley, and was owned by Christopher Cowan. In 1814, Joseph McClurg erected a cannon foundry, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, out of which grew the Fort Pitt Foundry. From 1810 to 1820, thirty new iron works were established in this State. From 1820 to 1828, the trade was greatly depressed, but in the latter year it revived—this State furnishing 48,000 tons of pig iron, nearly half the entire production of the United States. From January 1, 1820, to the same date in 1830, forty-nine iron works were established in this State—being one-fourth the number in the entire country. In 1829, Pittsburgh had five rolling mills, employing three hundred hands. The development of blast furnaces has been attended with extreme difficulty. Up to 1872, there were only five furnaces in blast in this city, yielding 1,000 tons per week. Now there are twelve, with a capacity of three thousand six hundred tons a week.

The scope of our manufactures at present may be seen, when we state the total number of iron and steel working establishments in the county was put, in the last census, at eighty-seven, employing 13,429 hands, whose yearly wages amounted to $8,210,867. These represent an invested capital of $22,858,247, and yield a net product of $39,189,044. In 1871, our total receipts of iron ore, pig metal and blooms, was 367,207, and in 1872, 496,648 tons. This shows an increase of production, in one year, amounting to 129,441 tons. This alone shows with what energy the iron interests of the country are being advanced. It clearly illustrates the wisdom of the policy which has enabled this industry to become so strong. Were we to accept the views of free traders, we would suppose that a few wealthy men, controlling the manufacture of iron, only permitted a certain amount to be produced from year to year. The truth is, no industry in the country has been moving forward with such rapid strides, as that of iron. The increase of production, in a single year, is thirty-three per cent.

From this it may be very readily seen that the cry of alarm that comes from England is not uncalled for. The same ratio of increase will give us about 600,000 tons production in 1873. The depression which now exists in the iron trade may retard development, but if it should be relieved in the early fall, as we fully believe it will be, the increase of production will put us in a position to begin to look abroad for a market in good earnest. This will result in an increased export trade, the value of which, to this country, cannot be over-estimated. One great necessity, in order to the resumption of specie payments in this country, is the detention of a sufficient quantity of silver and gold to meet the demands of business. Our difficulty, hitherto, has been that the balance of trade was against us, and a portion of this we were compelled to meet with silver and gold. Let once the iron trade of the country be extended to Europe, and the time is near, when our exports shall overbalance our imports. It is worthy of notice that simultaneous with this development of our iron trade the Custom House reports show that our exports approximate, in value, our imports. Our iron manufacturers promise soon to repay the wisdom of the country for its protective policy by recovering our lost supremacy in trade.

POLITICAL NOTES.

JUBAL A. EARLY has been elected a delegate to the Virginia "Conservative" State Convention.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* of Saturday announced that the unification movement is a failure, which failure is ascribed to the unswerving allegiance of the colored people to the Republican party. The opposition to the present State Government is more demoralized and weakened than ever before. The financial policy of Governor Kellogg is much commended.

THEY have adopted a novel way in Kentucky to dispose of the back pay of those Congressmen who refuse to refund it. A newspaper editor at Cynthiana has sent a bill of $75 to Judge Arthur, of the 7th District, for printing one of his speeches in Congress last winter. The ground for this singular action undoubtedly is that a man who draws $5,000 back pay which does not belong to him, is fully able to pay for his "putting."

A GENTLEMAN just from the South says that the condition of affairs in that section of the country is much better than it was one year ago. There is less open denunciation of the Union, and the re-election of General Grant has given the loyal men courage to stand up to their rights. Northern men are now treated better than they have been, especially by business men, though the "secesh" women are many of them as disloyal as at any time during the last twelve years. But the poor prospect of a speedy return to political power has a full influence upon the brain of these, and there are many of them for the first time "accepting the situation" in good faith, and now they are at work seeking to develop the resources of that region, and more ready than they have been to welcome help from Northern capitalists.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Russian Prince's Cruelty to His Son

Prince Kirill Michailow Urossow was brought before the Criminal Court of Kostroma, in Russia, a short time since, on a charge of having ill-treated his son. The testimony brought to light a horrible state of things. The Prince also is entirely given up to drink, has subjected his son by his first marriage—now 17 years old—to the greatest of indignities from the time of his tenderest childhood up. The boy has never had a place to sleep in, and has gone about in summer and winter clothed in nothing but a linen shirt and linen trousers. He has always suffered terribly from hunger and thirst, while the deserted father has been in the habit of burning great pieces of wood at his son, and after having bound him, assaulting him with a sword-stick. The boy's mother, immediately after the birth of the child, was obliged to leave her husband on account of his cruelty, and a short time later died in the hospital. The jury found the accused Prince guilty, and the Court condemned him to the forfeiture of all special rights and privileges, and to ten years in Siberia. The sentence was countermanded by the Imperial Minister of Justice before it was carried into execution.

THE Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts now consists of Horace Gray, John Wells, John D. Colt, Seth Ames, Marcus Morton and William Endicott, Sr. Mr. Gray was appointed in 1864, Mr. Wells in 1869, Mr. Colt in 1868, Mr. Ames and Mr. Morton in 1860, Endicott in 1873. Mr. Colt had, however, held the office previous to 1868,—namely, from 1865 to 1866. The salary of the chief is $6,500 per year, and of the associates $6,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A PROHIBITION war is being waged in Ypsilanti, Mich., with considerable success.

GUSTAV ROSE, the distinguished German chemist and mineralogist, is dead, aged seventy-five.

THE American Oriental Topographical Corps has sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, for the United States.

THE New York agricultural excursion party left St. Louis on Monday night for Texas, Kansas and Colorado.

THE Boston crispins are holding a convention, with a view of re-establishing the order. It seems there is hardly a lodge in good working condition in that State.

A MRS. SONNAMAN committed suicide on Monday at Vandalia, Illinois. She first attempted to cut her hands, but failing in this, she cut her throat with a razor. The cause was insanity.

IN the Spanish Cortes, last Monday night, a motion to censure the Government for its decree declaring the insurgent crews of the Spanish frigates at Carthagena pirates, was rejected by a vote of 110 to 99.

ON Sunday night the office of the City Clerk and Justice of the Peace in Ypsilanti, Mich., was entered and all the city records, 1,100 chattel mortgages, public documents, papers and books, belonging to the office, taken.

PURCHASERS of accident policies should be a little particular about dates. A gentleman purchased one a few days since good for two days, but discovered subsequently that the date on the card made it expire two days before the purchase.

IN St. Louis, on Monday night, two steamboatmen named Michael McCarthy and John Kerrigan had an altergation on the street, and the former shot the latter in the left breast, inflicting, probably, a fatal wound. McCarthy was arrested.

A GENERAL who served in the volunteer army was asked, a few days ago, "What do you think ought to be done with the Modocs to keep them from fighting again?" "Send them to West Point; that'll take the fight out of them!" was the prompt answer.

A LETTER from the American fleet in the Chinese waters says Imfrey, of the Asheroix, has been sentenced to two years' suspension. Commander Ulsen, of the Yantic, is being tried for drunkenness, and Lieutenant Rowland is to be tried for obtaining money under false pretenses.

A PRIZE fight has been arranged between Peter Croker, an English pugilist, and Jack Boylan, of Dublin. They signed articles to fight for one thousand dollars, within fifty miles of New York, at one hundred and thirty six pounds, on the 4th of August. A forfeit of two hundred dollars was put up.

THE wealthiest man in Maine is a bachelor, and just now he is pestered almost to death. He is quite old, and as it has been reported that he is in ill health, he is beset by crowds of eager men and women, entreating him to remember this and that benevolent, religious and educational institution in his will.

IT IS stated that the Erie Railroad Company propose to build a trunk line from Port Jervis to New York, thus shortening the distance twenty-eight miles, and the time of travel seventy minutes. It is proposed to use the new route for through freight and passengers, retaining the old line for way passengers and freight, coal, &c.

THERE is a fly in Cayenne, Guiana, known as the man-eater, which is the cause of many deaths in that penal colony of France. M. Coquerel, who has investigated the subject, describes the insect as laying its eggs in the mouth or nose of a sleeping person. The offspring in their larval state usually bring about the death of the victim.

A NEW and successful method of deoderizing sewage has been tested in Dublin, the process consisting in adding to every 100,000 gallons on average 728 pounds of clay treated with sulphuric acid, and 130 pounds of slaked lime. If a short time a deposit is formed of the highest value as manure, while the supernatant liquid is perfectly clear and innocuous.

THE American Cheap Transportation Association of New York City perfected its organization last Monday evening, and adopted resolutions setting forth that the unjust and extortionate rates charged by the various railroads of the country are detrimental to the industries and interests of the nation, and condemning the action of railroad companies in bribing the Legislatures and defying Judges and executives.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* publishes an abstract of the appraisement of property in Indiana, with the revisions of the Board of Equalization. From this the following statistics are derived: Acres, 22,394,930.25; value of lands, $272,579,175; value of improvements, $54,784,871; value of lots, $42,283,855; value of improvements, $43,545,982; value of personal property, $242,946,628; total value of taxables, $800,415,279; number of polls, 154,054.

THE total tax receipts of the City of San Francisco for the fiscal year ending June 30 last were $2,923,651.11. The salary list of city officers amounted to $409,166.55, as against $373,972 last year. Salaries, it seems, are on the increase everywhere. The expenses of the Fire Department were $200,919. The city debt at this date amounted to $3,321,000. It costs $230,911.65 to light the streets during the year. The greatest expenses appear to have been made by the various Street Commissioners engaged in improvements.

A MISINFORMED writer says: "Girls love their own stockings better than any article of dress." This we do not believe. We have heard girls talk by the hour of lovely hats and sweet polonaises, and delicious dresses, and magnificent mantles, and awful nice parasols, and bouillonnes edged with lace, and beautiful lace fringe, and silk grenadine ruchings, and perlines, and all that sort of thing; but they never said stockings once—not unless bouillonnes, or perlines, or some of those things are French for stockings, and we don't believe they are.

MARY FITZGERALD, a young widow living in Central Falls, near Providence, R. I., having declined an offer of marriage from Joseph Fitzgerald a brother of her late husband, met with a murderous assault, in which Fitzgerald attempted to plunge a knife into her heart, at her mother's residence. The struggle was a long and desperate one, but she managed to obtain possession of the knife, and by her screaming summoned assistance. Fitzgerald was secured with great difficulty and lodged in jail. The woman, though not injured, is prostrated by the shock to her nervous system.

A RECENT widow in Bath, Eng., distinguished herself by demonstrations of grief for the death of her husband. She tore the shroud from the corpse and tried to pour rum down its throat. She delayed the funeral procession by sitting on the coffin and refusing to have it removed. The united strength of three men was necessary to keep her from jumping into the grave after the coffin. One is curious to know how long this woman had been married. The deceased was a tailor, but the proverb must be false. No ninth part of a man was ever mourned so by any widow.

SOME of the survivors of the lost steamship Atlantic having begun suit in the Supreme Court of New York State against the owners of the Atlantic, to recover the value of their baggage lost and damages for injury done to themselves, the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company have filed a petition in the United States District Court setting forth that it is ready and willing to pay into Court the amount of their interest in the steamer and freight pending on the voyage during which she was lost, and asking that its liability be limited to that amount. Judge Blatchford has granted an order in conformity with the petition, and directed the Clerk of the Court to take testimony in the matter.

THE New Orleans *Republican* of Tuesday says Hon. J. Henri Burch left for the North, by way of the Jackson Railroad, as avant courier of the committee of colored men appointed to visit the North to explain to the people the events of the last election in that State. Mr. Burch is announced to speak in Harrisburg, Pa., on the first of August. Messrs. Ingraham, Chester and Lewis will follow Mr. Burch in a week or two, and the party will rendezvous at Saratoga on the 6th of August. At a meeting of a committee of colored men on Monday, it was agreed to call a convention of colored men sometime in November to meet in New Orleans.

THE commission of a series of horrible crimes has just come to light in Dubuque, Iowa. About six years ago the person accused of committing them lost his wife under circumstances that proved he cared nothing about her. She died in childbirth, having several children, among them three daughters, one twenty-four years of age. The charge is that this man forced this daughter to submit to the indulgence of his lustful passions, and that the result of it has been three children, one of them born last week. The supposition is that the three children were murdered as they came into the world. The discovery of these alleged crimes is causing great excitement.

THE Provincetown, Mass., *Advocate* says that a supposed mermaid was seen upon the beach in Brewster, by a Mrs. Young and several children. The head of this object, or mermaid, resembled exactly that of a child, while the rest of the body was of fish form. When first seen, the lady became frightened, but the children, less timid, approached it, and wishing to determine whether it was dead or alive, threw some sand into its eyes, whereupon it uttered cries like that of a child, and commenced rolling over and over down to the water, and darted off into the sea, keeping its head above the surface, and resembling in every manner that of a child swimming. How this creature came here is yet a mystery, but it is thought it was left by the tide, or rolled upon the shore in the night of its own accord.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. G. Graham, A. A. Hall, A. Bell, Wm. H. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Harmon, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New stock, new goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.

MR. S. A. WAGNER & CO.'S Sepia, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray, and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

PERSONAL.

PERE HYACINTHE is to lecture in Neufchatel during September.

PERE HYACINTHE is said to intend paying a long visit to America, next year.

MISS MARY C. LEE, daughter of the late General R. E. Lee, was in Vienna on the 24th inst.

PAUL DAHLGREN, son of the late Admiral, has sailed for Europe, to be American Consul General at Rome.

GEN. SICKLES is said to be in poor health, his recent labors in Madrid, amid so much political excitement, having been most onerous.

MINISTER JEWELL has arrived at Paris, en route for St. Petersburg. Mr. Eugene Schuyler will, it is said, be retained by Mr. Jewell as Secretary of the Legation.

ENOCH M. POWERS, brother of Hiram Powers, who essayed the stage, and was afterwards a tenor singer, is a member of an Ethiopian minstrel troupe in New York, and earns a good salary. He appears under an assumed name.

SAYS the Cape May correspondent of the *Sunday Times*: "It turns out now that the bogus Lord Massey, who cut such a splurge here a few days ago, resides near West Chester, Pa., and was formerly a lieutenant in the British navy, but it is said he was cashiered for drunkenness."

KALULU, the playful little cuss, brought back from Ujiji by the discoverer of Livingstone, was lost about the time of Stanley's mysterious disappearance. But one of the friends of the ebon boy has discovered him. He only went back to the barber shop from whence he came, at Milwaukee, where he now polishes boots.

THE following members of the diplomatic corps are now at Newport for the season: Marquis de Noailles, French Minister; Admiral Barrebe, Spanish minister; Count Corti, Italian ambassador; Baron Brin, French legation; Baron Offenburg and Count Kreutz, Russian embassy; Henry Howard, English embassy; Count de Gasney, French legation; Maurice Delfosse, Belgian ambassador; M. Grip, Swedish embassy; and the Hon. La Poer Trench, English embassy.

DR. AUGUSTUS LE PLONGEON, whose researches among the remote evidences of a prehistoric mankind, which was at least semi-civilized, are well known among scientific men, will start on Thursday for Yucatan, where he purposes to spend a year or more in making a survey of the records of the race in that region. His intention in making explorations there, and subsequently in Central America, is to get material for his work, now in hand, on the "Pre-Historic Times." His recent travels in Peru having given him a good light on his subject, he will probably be able to state even more interesting facts than he did in his late lecture, before the American Geographical Society, on the "Vestiges of Antiquity."

THE SHAH.

The Truth About the "King of Kings"—Denial of the Stories About his Rude Manners and Ignorance.

A private letter received in Washington from one of the many officials traveling in Europe on the presumed business of the Government, refers to the cloud of misrepresentation and slander thrown about the Shah, his suite, and their royal and noble entertainers in England, by the gossips of the press, of the clubs and the taverns. The writer states that he has been favored with unusually good opportunities of close observation on such occasions as have been of a public character, and of hearing authentic accounts of the more private proceedings, and that both what he has heard and seen affords unimpeachable evidence that the Shah and his officers have invariably deported themselves as persons of intelligence, culture and refinement; and that those persons of rank in immediate attendance upon them declare that there has been no necessity of making allowances or excuses for either the Shah or his chief officers on the ground that they were among unaccustomed scenes and habits, and subjected to a fatiguing regime of life. Despite all circumstantial stories to the contrary, the Shah, in his conversations and inquiries, has shown a surprising knowledge of western politics, science, literature, and social affairs, and he manifested a lively interest in the grave and important matters brought to his notice rather than in things that were trivial and undignified. The writer of the letter attributes the host of sensational and depreciatory stories that have been set afloat about the royal guest, to the universal relish of all classes of English society for scandal and gossip about exalted personages, and the imaginative schemes and counter schemes of British and Russian statesmen, in connection with the Persian visit, are charged to the comparatively new born fondness of the lower ranks of Englishmen for dabbling in politics and statecraft.

With reference to the public displays that have marked the visit of the Shah to England, the writer rejoices that the imperial journey is not to be continued across the Atlantic, but that the distinguished traveler is to be allowed to retain unimpaired the high opinion of the American nation that he has expressed in frequent and intelligent mention of the United States.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

PARISIANS.

How They Deceive Themselves.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says we must be well acquainted with their habits to understand what Parisians mean by living in the country. A run through the environs of Paris cannot fail to impress the observer with an idea how far the human imagination can be made to flatter human weakness. At St. Germain, Argenteuil, Suresnes, St. Denis, Eughein, Bougival, Sceaux, enterprising builders have continued to form residences, which are little better than cupboards, surrounded by lawns and gardens hardly bigger than bedsteads, and it is of such residences as these that three-fourths of the Parisians speak when they talk of "my country house." Each of these little boxes touches the adjoining one, and when one man smokes his cigarrette upon his own sward, he causes his non-smoking neighbor to cough. It is on Sundays, and especially upon a Sunday in the early part of Summer, that this curious society can be most favorably studied. In front of each little villa is a patch of grass which serves as a lawn, and upon which is placed a rustic table, where is displayed the repast which the occupant of the territory has had the precaution to bring with himself from the city, for these toy mansions are not provided with the means of preparing dinners even of the most modest character. The real charm of this country life, however, consists, for all true Parisians, in the proximity of Paris and the pleasures which are always to be found there. One of the most favorite Sunday amusements in these country districts is a display of fireworks, but one can hardly conceive what an amount of diplomacy and patience is required to obtain the consent of the neighboring residents to such dangerous pastimes. We can imagine the pleasant quietude to be found in the rural districts around Paris when we remember that during the months of June, July, and August these villages serve as the rendezvous for all the idlers of the capital, so that up to midnight the roar of musical bands, the clang of hunting horns, the banging of fireworks, and the shrill whistles of locomotives combine in one incessant and discordant concert.

Why Do Consumptives Die?

The first blow against any enemy with which we have to contend is always an important one; hence the consumptive who puts off to a distant day the necessary treatment to effect a cure, will not only lose valuable time, but will also incur the risks of a fatal termination. Yet ever since the introduction of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure this hitherto fatal disease is shorn of more than half its terrors. The reason then why consumptives die, may be found in the fact that they do not begin the treatment early enough. The disease has oftentimes made sad ravages in the lung tissue before any treatment, suitable to a cure has been instituted, and we need not marvel, such being the case at the many fatal terminations. If you look for a cure begin in time. Do not wait until the other vital organs have felt the baneful influence of the lung malady. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured very many bad cases, and should a cure be possible will always effect it, but that does not furnish grounds for criminal neglect, when a remedy of such great power is so easily obtainable. Dr. Keyser is a regularly educated physician and has given to the world in his Lung Cure, a boon of priceless value, not only in consumption, but in a score of chronic maladies which have been the source of much individual suffering and the bane of many a household. The Doctor's treatise should be read by all. It may be had by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his principal office, 167 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

REMOVAL.
LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

DRY GOODS.
BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
Announcement Extraordinary.
$20.00 Lace Jackets selling at $16.00.
$25.00 Lace Jackets selling at $20.00.
$15.00 Pure Linen Lace Points at $10.00.
Lace Berthas and Lace Fichus.
Ladies' Suits at $2.50.
Ladies' Suits at $3.75.
Fine Linen and White Lawn Suits at a great reduction
VERY FINE
Black Satin Stripe Hernanis,
At $1, worth from $1.25 to $1.62½.
REAL IRON FRAME
BLACK HERNANIS
AT 25 CENTS.
Extra Fine Black Grenadines, at 25c
With Hand Embroidered Silk Figures, worth 75c to $1.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN
Choice Dress Goods,
At 12½ and 25c, many of them Goods that sold for 50 cents a few weeks ago.
New Goods Opening Daily
At Reduced Prices.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

CHEAP AND
DESIRABLE GOODS.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN.
BLACK SILKS,
$1.25 to $4.50.
FANCY SILKS
87 1-2c to $2.00.
JAPANESE SILKS
25c to 62 1-2c.
BLACK HERNANIS
25c to $1.00.
BLACK ALPACAS,
All prices.
BLACK MOHAIRS,
All Prices.
Plain Suitings in all Colors,
20c to 50c.
With a full assortment of popular
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
WHITE GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
LACE JACKETS.
LACE POINTS,
LACE FICHUS,
GRENADINES,
At Prices to Suit all.
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

AVOID THE DANGER.
The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a
Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!
The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the
Carbolate Powder.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

Sewer Pipes, Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
123 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders for the above coal. jel9

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Gazzam & Cochran,
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Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondents.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Securing promptly attended to. se18-xwy

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands,
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuckers Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Repairs required.
W. A. McCLURG.
6 Wood street.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Ladies' Suits, At $3.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $3.50.
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Ladies' Suits, At $5.00.
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Ladies' Suits, At $6.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $6.50.
Ladies' Suits, At $7.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $7.50.
Ladies' Suits, At $8.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $9.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $10.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $11.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $12.00.
Great Closing-out Sale OF DRY GOODS AT A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
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MARKET STREET,
Large Lines of New
Embroideries,
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White and Percale Shirts,
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Swisses, Organdies,
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats,
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
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Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.
HENRY McCALLUM,
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OIL CLOTHS.
The Largest Stock, in all widths, of
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SPECIAL NOTE.
American Oil Cloths have long been conceded as excell all Foreign Makes, and are EXPORTED TO ENGLAND on account of their superiority in Elegance of Finish and Beauty of Design.
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JAS. M. WALKER,
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Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe,
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Fire Brick of all shapes, Cupola and Furnace Linings, Fire Clay, Chimney Tops and Flues, HYDRAULIC CEMENTS and CALCINED PLASTER.
ALL TERRA COTTA WORK.
The location of the Works is near Wellsville, Ohio, on the bank of the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Convenient for shipping to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other river points, and Cleveland, Chicago and all points on the Lakes or Railroad. Orders filled promptly. From the Works or Warehouse.

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Black Silks, Colored Silks,
Fancy Silks, Trimming Silks,
Stripe Silks, Check Silks.
Grenadines, Pongees,
Chintzes, Organdies,
Lawns, Jap. Poplins,
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4-4 Percales, 12 1-2c.,

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest Market Rates.
Collections promptly executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
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Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property. Money Loaned on Collateral.
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Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise prompt attention to all business entrusted to our care.
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FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
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CAPITAL, - - $800,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and prompt remittances.
GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. H. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OPPOSITE
FOR SALE
City of Pittsburgh
SEVEN PER CENT.
BONDS
At Par and Interest,
Free from Taxation.
We Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on deposits. Drafts issued on the principal cities of the National Line, comprising the largest and most complete sheet, from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS negotiated or cleared in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
GEO. B. HILL & Co.
DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 22, 1873.

There is no material alteration to notice in the local money market. Nearly or quite all the good paper offering is absorbed by the banks at from 8 to 10 ₰ cent. ₰ annum, the principal portion of the business having been transacted at 9 ₰ cent. The market remains quiet and money plenty to first class borrowers. Real estate matters are brisk on the line of the various railroads. There is but little doing in local securities, with scarcely any variation in prices.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Gold	116¼	116¼
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	119¾	120
5-20—1862	117	117
" 1864	117¾	117¾
" 1865	118¾	119¼
" 1865 new	117¾	117¾
" 1867	118¾	119
" 1868—coupons	118¾	118¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾
7-30s—coupons	114¾	115¾
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cents	115¼	115¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	104
Erie	62	59¾
R. R. & P.		27½
C. C. & I. C.	53	52¾
Pa. Central	84	84
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾
Do. Central	94	94
North Western Common	70¾	69¾
Rock Island	110¼	109¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¼	88¾
Pacific Mail	39	37¾
Western Union Telegraph	90¾	90¾
Ohio & Mississippi	41	40¾
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾
Toledo & Wabash	27¾	27¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Harlem	129	129
Chicago & Alton	108¾	108¾
Adams Express	94	94
American Express	64	63½
U. S. Express	72	71¾
I. C.		107¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54⅜
Reading	58¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121
Oil Creek Rr. Dividend	30¾
Lehigh Valley	84¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Penna. Steamers	54¾
Pittsburgh Rr.	72
Allegheny Valley 7-30	86
Central Transportation	47¾

The Philadelphia weekly bank statement on the whole is quite favorable, deposits showing an increase of $489,188, reserve $650,739, and specie $19,738. Loans have fallen off $ 49,388. The clearings indicate a large business transacted, having increased $1,709,305. Balances have also increased $815,554. In the Stock Board there was a decided improvement in activity and prices. Sales of new city stocks at 101, and Lehigh gold loans at 91¾ for small lots. Reading, Central Transportation at 47¾, Pennsylvania at 54¾@54⅝, do receipts at 54¾, Lehigh Valley, Oil Creek, and Allegheny at 28¾, Catawissas at 19¾, and the United Companies of New Jersey at 120¾.

There is no end to the demand for money in Cincinnati, and an increase in the amount going into the interior, the principal portion of which is wanted for moving the wool clip. The rate for bank is firmer, at 8@9 ₰ cent. for good mercantile names, and some borrowers are quite as much paper offering as they care to credit. In the open market our "solid men" buy good mercantile paper at 10@12 ₰ cent. Sterling is the ruling coin. Call money is in fair demand, and the rates are steady at 7 ₰ cent. on the best collaterals.

Business at the St. Louis banks is quite brisk, principally at the counter, but the discount market was no more active than it has been. The supply of loanable funds continues ample, though there is no great superabundance of money, as is indicated by the firmness in rates, which remain steady and firm at eight and ten per cent., per annum, the latter rate, and sometimes even higher, being charged to outsiders.

The Baltimore money market is sensibly easier. Rates have declined and the amount of funds seeking to borrowers is greater. We quote money on call at 6 ₰ cent., and on prime securities for 30 to 60 days at 6@7 ₰ cent. Commercial paper has been dull. Rates at the close of the week are about as follows: 1st endorsed 6@8 ₰ cent., 1st prime 7@8 ₰ cent., 2d prime 8@9 ₰ cent., 1st grocery 7@7½ ₰ cent., 2d grocery 8@10 ₰ cent., 1st dry goods 7@8 ₰ cent., 2d dry goods 9@12 ₰ cent. Clothing 10@15 ₰ cent., boot and shoe 8@10 ₰ cent., "mixed" 6@12 ₰ cent. Baltimore and Ohio railroad stocks were offered at 113¾, bid 113¾. Pittsburg and Connellsville at 95¾, 95¾ asked, and Central Ohio lots were offered at 89¾.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1873.

Money was easy during the greater part of the day at 3@4 per cent., but at the close some loans were made at 5¾. Sterling was steady at 109¾@109¾ for sixty days and 110¾ for sight. Gold was active at 116¼@116¾, with closing sales at 116¾. Loans 3@5 per cent. to 8 for carrying. Clearings $33,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $131,000. Governments were quiet and strong. State bonds were dull and steady. The operations of the Stock Exchange were restricted this afternoon, and the apparent termination of the corner in Erie caused an unsettled feeling, which was reflected in low prices throughout the list. Prices were steady at the close, except Pacific Mail, which weakened 2¾, and closed at 37¾, on account of another meeting by the Board of Directors, at which no action of a special character was again discussed, but, as before, the advice of counsel was asked before taking final steps. The extreme decline of the day was in Erie, which dropped from 67¾ regular to 39 seller three days, and closed at 42¾, a net decline of different to-day. Wabash was 1¾ per cent., but to-morrow is a large portion of sheet. Interest has unchanged. Government Bonds were dull. Coupons of 1881 to 30¾, and finally rallied to 30¾. There was large buyers here in Northwest common, which declined from 70¾ to 69¾, closing at 69¾. Pacific Mail sold from 39¾ to 37¾; after realization and subsequent recovery to 38¾. Fort Wayne fell off from 117¾ to 116, and Wabash from 77¾ to 72. The decline in the latter was 1¾ from the highest point reached. Wanderbilt shares throughout the day were the strongest on the list. The market closed steady, though in some cases not as active as at the commencement of the day.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an occasional inquiry for a small lot of Peaches to fill an order, but the season may be considered over for anything of this character.

COUNTRY MEAT—Occasional sales of Clear Sides at 7@7¼. Lard, 8@8½.

EGGS—The receipts, although not large, are just about sufficient to keep up the supply, hence there has been no material change in quotations, 20. Some dealers seem to be impressed with the belief that prices will advance within the next few days, but as far as we can learn, there is no disposition to hold.

FLOUR—Spring wheat flours were reported firmer to-day, and dealers who have ordered from Minnesotas 25c ₰ brl; we now quote at $7@7.50. It is claimed that choice Minnesotas cannot be laid down here under $7.25@7.50, and at so $5.50 is not too much. Winter wheats are possibly a shade firmer, but there is no change in prices. It is worthy of notice that both New York and Liverpool were reported quiet on Monday.

GRAIN—There is still some inquiry for winter Wheat, but there is no change in prices, notwithstanding the supply here just now is light: we would quote at $1.45@1.55, according to quality. The Oat market was reported firm, and if anything more active, but prices are not quotably higher, ranging from 43@44 for white, and 42@43 for white—we are cognizant of sales of white at the latter quotation. Shelled Corn is quotable at 53@54 on track, and 55@56 free in elevator—we were reported a sale at 57, the seller having agreed to pay equal to 58, as bagging costs a cent per bushel. There seems to be little or no inquiry for Rye and there is little or none here to warrant us quoting, in the absence of sales, at 70@72.

GROCERIES—There is a continued steady demand for Refined Sugars, and prices are firm but unchanged. Coffee is also firm, while Molasses and Syrups are as dull as ever. Carolina Rice is firm at the advance previously noted.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf 13c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12c; Standard A, 11¾; B, 11¼; Ex. C, 11c; C, Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¼. Lower grades, 9@10.

COFFEE—Rio, 25; Good to Prime, 23¾@ 23¾c; fair 21@23¼c. Old Government Java, 28c; Mocha, 28@29c. Roasted Rio, 1lb packages, 26c; loose, 27¾c. Roasted Java, 33¾.

SPICES—White Drips, 8¾; other grades ranging from 8 to 8¾. Pepper, 20c. Spices—Rice—Choice Carolina, 10; prime, 9 Patna, 8@ 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c Prime 70@72

HAY—Baled is in better supply, the arrivals by river within the past few days having been larger than usual, but prices are still maintained, ranging from $24@28 per ton. Loose is selling from country wagons at $20 to $20 for new, and $23@28 for old.

ONIONS—The demand is rather better, but prices remain unchanged: $4¼@5 per bbl.

POTATOES—The arrivals continue to increase and, as might be expected, prices are weak and drooping: at $2@2.25 per bri—some dealers still quoted at $3.

POULTRY—Young or Spring chickens are quotable at 50 to 60 cents, and old ones at 70 to 80 per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₰ lb 16c, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 19½c. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₰ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 9¾c. Bacon Rib Sides, 10½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides 11¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. Mess Pork, $18.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres., 10c. Do, half bbls, 10¾c. Do bbls, 11¾c. Do in 5 lb. cadilles, 12¾c. Do in 1 lb. ¾ cts. Do in 2 lb. pails 12¾c. ₰ pound. Do. in ¢ lb. pails, 13.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3½c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is in demand at $2.10@2.12½, Seed Buckwheat is quoted at $1.50@1.75 ₰ bu.

WHISKEY—Highwines quotable at 94@95c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 22, 1873.

The Crude market continues unchanged, and prices vary so that it is difficult to give quotations. Buyers, it is said, were bidding $1.80@ 1.85, while sellers were asking from $1.90@1.92½ —we heard of a small sale at $1.87½. It is said that buyers are "beating" the producers, while producers, on the other hand, seem determined to thwart them if such a thing is possible; how it will terminate it is difficult at this writing to foretell, but we presume "the longest pole will fetch the persimmon." Producers talk that consumers ought, in all conscience, to be content with present prices, but the latter are determined if possible to knock it down a point or two lower. In this, however, as in every other article of merchandize, the seller is justifiable in realizing all he can get for his goods, while on the other hand, the buyer has the same right to get it as cheap as he can. Refined is quiet and practically unchanged, 15¾ for July, delivered in Philadelphia: 18 for August, and 17¾@17¾ for later months.

Tank barrels is steady demand, and prices are firm but unchanged. Countries, $2.25; city make, $2.25.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O. W.	208
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	562
O. J. Grier	Vesta O. W.	157
Stevenson	Standard O. W.	961
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	469
Fisher Bros.	Petrolite O. W.	205
Bushnell	Lily O. W.	456
Parker T. & Co.	Liberty O. W.	228
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	400
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	321
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	548
Stevenson	Commercial O. W.	400
Tack & M.	Citizens O. W.	764
Owner	Citizens O. W.	320
Duncan	Citizens O. W.	167
Fisher Bros.	American O. W.	480
Fisher Bros.	American O. W.	640
Duncan	American O. W.	492
Duncan	American O. W.	960
Total		9,051

New York Breadstuffs Market.—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The strong feeling that distinguished our wheat market this day week has since been more marked, and the supply of consign, more favorable advices from Europe, a falling off in the receipts at the lake ports, heavy rains at the northwest, and a further confirmation of the reported injuries to the winter wheat crop, as published in our last review, have given sellers a decided advantage, and we have to note a moderate speculative demand for both winter and spring, and a more active inquiry for the latter, for future delivery, at hardening prices. The quantity on the lakes and canal is moderate, and with a further falling off in the receipts from farmers at the northwest, which is inevitable during the month of August, holders appear confident, and are less disposed to sell for the future at former figures. Should we have good weather during the month of August we may safely count upon a large crop of spring wheat, as it has made fine progress the past six weeks, and hence, with the large increase in the area under spring, we shall have a large yield, should the season be blessed with good weather; notwithstanding the large importation into Great Britain and liberal deliveries of their farmers, we find they hold small stocks at their principal ports; should their harvests fail, as considerably the latter part of August and during September, which is quite probable, then a sharp upward turn in the spring wheat market is not improbable. Our advices from the continent of Europe are of the same character as previously published. The new wheat to hand from the south proves to be of excellent quality, and we learn that they have secured two-thirds to three-quarters of a crop, hence they will have a moderate surplus for export. The prices paid for the few lots offered, it should be remembered, are no criterion of future prices. We have added somewhat to our stock, but it is very light for the season. The exports for the week are 852,000 bush. against 2,478,000 bush for the corresponding week last year.

This day week we left our flour market quite strong, under a more active and very general demand, and a far more cheerful and confident feeling then prevailed. Since then much hopeful influence and interest have been the distinguishing features of the market, coupled with a more active demand both for present and future delivery. All grades have improved, the advance in Medium spring and in medium winter and in Choice to Fancy being limited. The stock is chiefly made up with the Medium grades, and these have attracted very little attention. Grades under $7 ₰ brl. have been in brisk demand and being limited supply, have improved material y, and good shipping extras have been taken to the extent of 25,000 brls, and for the end buyers at $6.60@6.75, closing at the latter price for August. This change in the tone and spirit of the market, after a months of great depression and loss-es, is a very gratifying change. This, the attentive reader is aware, was unanticipated by us. Our advices from London and Liverpool represented the stock of flour as quite limited. Stocks are rapidly diminishing. We have reduced our stock this week about 25,000 brls, and we find the supply of patent and fancy Minnesota brands is very light, and these have been in brisk demand in part to arrive, at much higher prices. This being a leading and popular article with the local trade, most grades move in sympathy with it to some extent. Very little new flour has been offered, and the season is much later than last year. Our stock of winter wheat Extras will soon be exhausted but we may look for more liberal supplies of new at an early day. The exports of the week are 33,254 against 21,845 barrels the corresponding week last year. To-day there was little done in flour, but holders were firm under the limited arrivals. The extreme price asked for shipping brands checked the inquiry. Fancy Minnesota held higher, and the close the market is stronger for super shipping extras, and medium Winter Wheat brands are firm in fair demand. Other grades are firm but quiet, sales of 9,200 brls.—Tribune

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B & Co.	20	Zug & Co.	2
Lucy Furnace.	9	Isabella Furnace.	26
Total	29		57

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Nimick and Co.	19	W Porter m	5
Jones & L. m	5	Lewis O & P. m	4
Byers & McC. m	1	Reamer m	5
Robinson R. & Co. m	1	Zug & Co. m	4
J W Porter. m	3		
Total	29		47

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter. m	4	Caughey & H. m	4
Caughey & H. b	1		
Total	5		9

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W Smith. m	1	Lewis O & P. o	2
Jones & L. m	3		
Total	4		6

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton unchanged. Flour dull; superfine western and State, $4.25@5.10. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal unchanged at $2.70@3.15. Wheat steady at 92@c. Wheat lower; Iowa spring, $1.35@1.44; amber winter, $1.48; No 1 Milwaukee, $1.55 @1.56. Rye quiet at 75@76c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; western yellow, 46@50c. Oats dull; white, 36@38c; black, 41@43c. Eggs easy, Express 20c. Coffee at one at 16@19½ gold. Sugar strong at 7¾@8¾c. Molasses steady at 48@c. Petroleum weak; crude 7½c; refined 17¾c. Pork steady; new mess $17; new prime, $15.50. Cut meats quiet; middles firm; long clear, 8c; short clear, 9¼c. Lard weak at 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

LONDON, July 22.—Spirits petroleum 23½@23¾; refined 13¾@13¾d.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—5-20s of '62, 86¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9½d; orleans 9¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; breadstuffs heavy. California white wheat, average 10s 3@10s 4d; red winter 10s 2d; red spring 9s 10@10s 11d. Flour 27s@28s. Corn, 27s 3@27s 6d. Peas 39s. Pork and fat cut at Manchester 39s 6d and unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 22.—Refined petroleum 30f.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour steady and in moderate demand at $6.45@7.00. Wheat firm at $1.27@1.30. Oats and barley dull but unchanged. Rye quiet at 70@ 72c. Corn—receipts, 7,000 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels; active and firmer; No 1 white mixing at 41@42c; mixed at 40½c. Oats dull and declined; high mixed 30c; mixed 29c; low mixed 28c. Provisions; bulk meats firmer and in fair demand. Other grades are firm for carrying. Clearings $33,000,00. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $131,000. Governments were quiet and strong. State bonds were dull and steady. The operations of the Stock Exchange were restricted this afternoon, and the apparent termination of the corner in Erie caused an unsettled feeling, which was reflected in low prices throughout the list. Prices were steady at the close, except Pacific Mail, which weakened 2¾, and closed at 37¾, on account of another meeting by the Board of Directors, at which no action of a special character was again discussed, but, as before, the advice of counsel was asked before taking final steps. The extreme decline of the day was in Erie, which dropped from 67¾ regular to 39 seller three days, and closed at 42¾, a net decline of different to-day. Wabash was 1¾ per cent., but to-morrow is a large portion of sheet. Interest has unchanged. Government Bonds were dull. Coupons of 1881 to 30¾, and finally rallied to 30¾. There was large buyers here in Northwest common, which declined from 70¾ to 69¾, closing at 69¾. Pacific Mail sold from 39¾ to 38¾; after realization and subsequent recovery to 38¾. Fort Wayne fell off from 117¾ to 116, and Wabash from 77¾ to 72. The decline in the latter was 1¾ from the highest point reached. Wanderbilt shares throughout the day were the strongest on the list. The market closed steady, though in some cases not as active as at the commencement of the day.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Flour quiet; No 1 red $1.37@ 1.38; No 2 do $1.44. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; No 1 do, 37½c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, July 22.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1.51. Corn quiet at 53@55c.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 126 cars reported to arrive, 2,632 head; total for the week 4,873 head. The market opened with a moderate active at 4@5c advance on last week's closing prices. The rush of stock was unprecedented, and by noon 7,200 head were disposed of; sales 464 Illinois steers, 1,116@1,460 lbs, at $4.75@5.50; 219 Ohio cows, 1,040@ 1,170 lbs, at $4.25@4.50; 219 Ohio cows, 1,040@1,170 lbs, at $3.50@4.00; 119 Ohio steers, 986 lbs, at $4.50; 20 Ohio bulls, stock, at $3.50; 84 Michigan steers, 1,100 lbs, at $4.75; 25 @30; 195 Indiana steers, 714@1,360 lbs, at $4.25@5.00. Sheep and lambs: receipts, including reported cars to arrive, total for the week, 8,400; market opened draggingly at 50c of a decline from last week's closing prices; sales of 1,237 of the sheep, 80@110 lbs, at $4.50@5.00; 224 Michigan sheep, 73 lbs at $4.50; 215 Illinois sheep, 72 lbs, $4.25. Hogs: receipts for the week, 18,000; shipments, 3,000; 3,200 total for the week 15,800; market slow at 15@20c on a decline from yesterday's closing; yesterday at 5,000 Indiana and Ohio sold at 5@5.20 lbs, at $5.05; 2 choice lot of local butcher $5.30; to-day prices are 0@5 less of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana hogs of 200@275 lbs at $4.90@5.10.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The commission houses continue fairly active, but there is no improvement in jobbing business. Buyers are still cautious, and operating freely to staple cotton and woolen goods. Colored fabrics are in moderate request, and masses of browns are sold up already. Brown and bleached cottons are steady. Colored cottons are quiet but firm. Dark madder prints are selling more freely by the package. Fancy cassimeres of fine and medium grades are more brisk. Foreign cloths and beavers are in more request.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. 10 brls o meal, Schnelbach; 5 pkgs liquor, Harris & Co; 60 brls potatoes, Voigt & Co; 10 brls oil meal, 10 pkgs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 25 do o meal, Houck Mc & Co; 91 brls potatoes, Head & Co; 137 rolls paper, Dennon & Co; 5 pkgs liquor, spirits, Casey F & Co; 2 cars flour, F W Jenkins; 1 do middlings, Laing & McK. 60 pkgs lard, 25 tierces lard, A Kirkpatrick; 1 car o steel, Mingessy & L; 5 brls whisky, W Haslage; 25 do spirits, Adler R & Co; 200 do flour, T C Jenkins; 1 car shingles, Shelton Bros; 2 do staves, P Kober; 1 car timber, 19

HOME NEWS.

Summer Changes.

Any of our Readers who may desire to have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address, out of town, during the summer months, can be accommodated by leaving their names at our business office. Send to any address for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a month.

After his Prisoner.

This morning on the 1:40 train Lieut. E. S. Painter, of the Harrisburg Police force arrived in this city. He will take the young man, William Marr, who was arrested yesterday, back with him, to answer to the several charges of forgery brought against him.

North Side Institute.

We notice with pleasure that Prof. T. E. Wakeham intends opening a first class school in Allegheny. The rooms are fine indeed, and most pleasantly situated on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue. Here will be a splendid chance for boys and girls too. Get a circular from the nearest book store for particulars.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at MAX Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, a. No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Olympia at New York; Inman line steamer City of London at Queenstown; N. G. Lloyd line steamer Rhein at Southampton; White Star line steamer Celtic off Croobhaven; National line steamer Canada at New York.

Ejectment Suits.

Yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, Joseph B. Wilson and his wife brought an action in ejectment against Samuel Sharer and Henry Tipker for one hundred and fifteen acres of land in Moon township. Samuel McCoy and Mary Ann McCoy also entered a suit in the District Court for the ejectment of Charles Gibson and Richard Carlisle from a tract of land in Pine township, containing twelve cres, now in possession of the defendants. A summons was issued in each case.

A Beautiful Specimen of the Taste and Skill of our Artisans.

There was on exhibition yesterday at the sample rooms of W. W. Wallace, on Liberty street, a magnificent mantel-piece of American statuary marble, designed and finished with rare skill for a wealthy gentleman at Youngstown, Ohio. Numbers of people called yesterday to see and admire this sample of Pittsburgh skill. We understand that it is to be shipped to its owner this evening, but may be seen during the day, and we advise our citizens to visit it today. Its cost is $600. If the same piece was found in New York, it could not be bought for less than $1,000.

Extension of the Allegheny Fire Alarm Telegraph.

At the last meeting of Allegheny Councils a resolution was passed extending the fire alarm telegraph to Troy Hill, Pleasant Valley, and to the Pittsburgh Forge, in the Ninth ward. Yesterday, in accordance with this resolution, the Chief Engineer ordered the necessary poles and wire, and also four boxes, numbered respectively 8, 56, 72 and 73. When these boxes arrive, boxes 65 and 67, now in the Ninth ward, will be removed to Troy Hill. The other boxes will be so arranged as to add in regular order. Boxes 9 and 58, and boxes 72 and 73 will be placed in Pleasant Valley.

A Leading House.

Among the most enterprising, extensive and straightforward, honest and upright dealers in retail dry goods, fancy goods, notions, etc., in Allegheny City, may be mentioned the firm of Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, No. 128 Federal street. These gentlemen do a large and increasing business, and do not know what it is to have dull times. Too never have any complaints, for the reason that they maintain low prices, treat every one fair, and all alike, and for that reason during the summer they are doing a fair amount of business. This firm is entirely reliable, and the readers can rest assured that when they purchase goods of Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, they get their money's worth every time.

The Akron Sewer Pipe.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found the advertisement of the "Akron Sewer Pipe Company," to which we bespeak the attention of all readers. It is of the utmost importance to the city and its citizens that pipes for sewerage or drainage in streets and on private estates should be as nearly as possible indestructible. The Akron Pipe Company has devoted years to the perfection of their pipes for the special uses for which they are recommended, and through the efforts especially of Mr. Adams, the President of the Company, who has given more than twenty-five years to the task, the great object has been successfully accomplished, and the pipes now adver ised and for sale in these cities are composed of such material, and are so thoroughly vitrified in the manufacturing process, that they are superior to all acids, and are proof against decay, disintegration or decomposition from any known cause. They have, in competition with the best foreign and domestic pipes, withstood the severest chemical and other tests, conducted by competent scientists, at Washington and elsewhere, securing the palm of superiority in every case. With such evidences of excellence, it would seem to be at once the interest and the duty of city and people to accord to these pipes the preference they have so well earned.

The A. S. P. Company have a depot and agency at Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky street, Allegheny, and a principal office and agency at the corner of Penn avenue and Seventh street, Pittsburgh. Mr. Charles Brown, the general agent in charge of these depots and agencies, is a gentleman long known to us and to our older citizens, having been for many years a member of the firm of E. A. Brown & Bros., transacted a large jobbing dry goods business on Wood street. Here and elsewhere he is known as a gentleman of the highest integrity and probity, and a prompt, energetic man of business. His appointment was so convinced of the great merit of the material and make of the Akron Pipe, that he invested his capital in it, and gives his time to promote its general introduction into public and private uses. We commend Mr. Brown and his enterprise to the acquaintance and confidence of our readers, both in town and country. We commend, also, as worthy of all confidence, Mr. D. L. King, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Akron Sewer Pipe Company, a gentleman of large experience, than whom no man in the Western Reserve, where he is well known, stands higher in the confidence of all classes.

A TROUBLE IN ACCOUNTS.

The Accounts of Mr. Ray with the Late Mr. Oxley in a Somewhat Mixed Condition—The Matter to Come Before the Courts for Arbitration.

An arbitration committee has been sitting for some time in Allegheny, to settle the accounts of Mr. Ray, the present City Tax Assessor, that he had with the late Mr. Oxley. The committee was in session on Monday evening, but no conclusion was arrived at and the matter will now be left for arbitration to the Courts.

It appears that the last two years of Mr. Oxley's life he entrusted, in great part, the collections of the Third ward taxes to Mr. Ray, the present City Assessor. That gentleman acted as his deputy in the matter, being responsible, also, to Mr. Oxley, who was of course responsible to the city. During 1872, Mr. Ray, it is claimed, failed to render an account. A statement prepared by Mr. Oxley, and which showed a balance of some six thousand dollars remaining in Mr. Ray's hands, was found after the decease of the Collector. Mr. Ray declares that this money was paid over to Mr. Oxley. All of Mr. Oxley's books were found, with the exception of a cash memorandum. This was missing for some months, but was a week ago or so discovered in the principal drawer of the desk used by Mr. Oxley at his office in City Hall, although the desk had previously been searched for it. At the bottom of the cash book of the latter gentleman, under dates and sums of money credited to Mr. Ray, which would narrow down the account against him to about $1,200. Mrs. Oxley, the executrix, refuses to receive them as proof, and has demanded receipts for the money, which Mr. Ray has not produced. The Board of Arbitration consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. John Negraw and Thomas Brown on the part of Mrs. Oxley, and Messrs. Joseph Craig and David McFeron on behalf of Mr. Ray's. Their last meeting appears to have broken up rather unpleasantly, and of course no conclusion could be arrived at. Mr. Ray states that he can clear himself and that everything will be shown to be right when the matter comes a before Court.

THE BUTLER STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Meeting of Property Holders—Resolutions Adopted.

On Monday evening a large meeting of property holders on Butler street was held in the Eighteenth Ward School House, for the purpose of organizing and to take legal means to prevent the Wykoff pavement being laid on that thoroughfare, and to resist the collection of assessments for it. Thomas Donnelly, Esq., presided and Mr. W. W. Wallace acted as Secretary. Messrs. Donnelly, Keir, Wallace, Grover, Herron, Hoffman, Kirk and others made addresses, and Messrs. S. M. Keir, John Herron and W. W. Wallace were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, A majority of the Butler Street Commissioners have violated their pledges given by them at the time of their election, and wilfully totally disregarded the instructions given them at the meetings of property holders, by finally signing a contract for one of the most worthless and inferior wood n pav ments, and

WHEREAS, The sample blocks of the Wyckoff pavement taken from the streets of Bellefonte and now on exhibition at the City Engineer's office, proves conclusively that this pavement will not last over three years, and that therefore, our money will be squandered, our street permanently injured and made a public nuisance, and a vast expense entailed on the city to repair or keep it in repair, therefore,

Resolved, That we again appeal to Councils to direct the proper officials to join us in applying to the Courts to prevent this outrage upon our own and the city's rights, and that we also request the Mayor and City Controller to withhold their official sanction to the issue of City Bonds until compelled to do so by legal authority.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to employ counsel and endeavor by all legal means to stop the putting down of this pavement or the collection of the same from the owners of the property holders, and that we hereby notify the contractors, the city and all persons purchasing bonds that we will resist the payment of the Butler street bonds to the last extremity.

Resolved, That the expense of this litigation be borne equally, and that the property holders be requested to sign a paper agreeing to pay their proportion of legal expenses according to their frontage.

Messrs. Charles Lockhard, S. M. Keir, John Herron, W. W. Wallace, M. Grover, And. Lyons, W. Hoffman, George McFarland and E. Hays were appointed the committee under the resolutions. The meeting then adjourned.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is one of the best medicines in the world for Children Teething.

THE CLOTHING INVESTIGATION.

Another Session of the Committee Last Night—A Frosy Beginning and a Lively Conclusion—Clerk Patterson's Statement of What He Knows About Clothing—Lieut. V. B. Hazen on the Stand—Policemen Afraid to Testify—Refusal to Produce Book of Original Entry.

Another meeting of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged irregularities in the Mayor's office was held last night. All the members, Messrs. Jeremy, Chalmers and Harris, were present. After several minutes' conversation in an undertone, Mr. Jeremy remarked that they had better come to business, which was done by swearing Clerk Patterson and putting him on the stand. He then made the following lengthy statement:

I retired, from the Mayor's office November 15, 1872 and returned on or about Jan. 15, 1873. On Sunday, January 19, the Mayor returned from New York city. On the day following I went to Banks & Brother's and got instructions how to open the safe, the combination lock having been changed in my absence. I came back and opened the safe in the presence of the Mayor. I took possession of the remnants of cloth from the safe. In the presence of Sergt. Irwin and Captain Cuppies I measured the remnants and put them down, for all which I will duly account to the city clerk's office. I visited the Bourbonr in female disguise, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to the remnants and wished to return cloth to him, but he told me that it would be a loss to the city, and for the interest of the city to do the best I could, which in my judgment I did. I then asked the Mayor to relieve me of having anything to do with the clothing account, this he refused to do, and told me that I had no charge of the clothing account. I then told him I had no account of the money paid in, seven hundred dollars apiece for the new trousers that went on the force, and could not find any account of it on the books. I told the Mayor I would do the best I could. There were some of the members of the police force at that time who had got their clothes, some had received no clothes, and the trousers were ready here to the best of my knowledge. I delivered them to the men and took a memorandum on a slip of paper. A few days before the first of February I left my duties to be so completed in the office that I sent for a young man to come and open my clothing account, and then go the clerks the best I could. On the 1st of February I received from the men, by instructions of the Mayor, six dollars a month, for I was not in the office when the arrangements were made about the clothing. Some of the men at that time I had knowledge of their paying $20, the first installment on their clothes, some I had not. I credited those names I had, both for the twenty dollars and six dollars. The accounts were opened and r those circumstances, and every account I lay before you is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I then appealed to the Mayor to relieve me of the cloth ing account, as a great many police officers came in to complain about their clothes, and the Mayor directed my attention to the fact that they were not fitted. I told the Mayor I did not know what the arrangement was about clothes. The Mayor told the men to take the clothes back and have the tailors make them fit. There was a great deal of quarreling among the men, and Lieutenant Hazen called upon me, and I told him in the absence of the Mayor that the men had a right to get their clothes made where they pleased. He told me he had been talking among the men, and so far as he could see, they were in favor of smith. When the Mayor came in I told him the result of the conversation, and he told me wherever the men desired to get their clothes made there they would there be made. At the two o'clock relief I visited the Diamond Alley station-house and Mr. Hazen announced to the men in regard to Mr. Smith making the clothes. He put the motion. I then stepped forward and told the officers to be careful how they voted that I had no interest in the clothing business nor in the clothes, and did not know what Mr. Smith would charge. At that time after leaving the lock-up I discovered that the clothing business was not to be trifled with.

In the afternoon I called at Mr. Smith's, and in the evening, coming from supper, Mr. Smith said he would not make any police clothing. I told him that the men were willing to pay him more, and for him to fix his price, so that I could tell the officers. He told me he would make the dress suits and overcoats for $17 each. I announced the result to the men at the 8 o'clock roll call. They voted, all except four or five, for Mr. Smith to make the clothing. I then remarked to the men that I did not think there would be more than from one to three dollars difference in the price of the clothing. I waited upon Mr. Smith and told him I wanted to get the exact price of the clothing. He called his cutter and gave me the number of yards. Two and one-half for an overcoat. From two and one half to two and five-eighths for pantaloons, and two and one-fourth for coat and vest. On that statement I figured the dress goods, at $5.50 per yard, pantaloons, $2 50 per yard, and overcoating $4 50 per yard, and then came down again and announced to the officers that the price of their clothing would be, $28.25 for overcoats, $36.11 for dress suits, $15 12 for pants and vest, and pantaloons alone $9 87. In the afternoon of the same day, I discovered an error that the overcoating had cost the Mayor $5 00 a yard instead of $4.50, making a loss on the overcoats of $1.25 each. I then discovered that there had been a resolution passed on Tuesday, December 17, 1872, by the Police Committee, on motion of Mr. Sims, the vice-chair, that the Mayor be authorized to give all the new appointees cloth enough to make their clothes, the same to be charged to the men, and that the men appointee must report in person at the bottoms if resigning, or if discharged, provided the has not paid for them. I then told the Mayor and read to him the prices of Mr. Smith and said that I thought the prices were reasonable enough when the cuttons were considered and no doubt Mr. Smith could be relied upon. I asked the Mayor what we would charge the men for the clothes made at the other tailors. He asked me what their cloth would cost, and I told him I could not tell, as I did not know what amount of clothes they had used. The Mayor told me to charge all the men the same price for the clothing, to file the bills away carefully, open a separate account for each man, and at the end of the year to pay him back the balance due him, and all moneys received for clothing to be credited as paid out, and if there was any money made on the clothes at the end of the year to divide it among the police according to the amount of clothing they had drawn, and if any policeman was short, he would have to make it up. I repeatedly told the Mayor after that that it was an impossibility for me to run the clothing account with only twenty dollars in advance for the clothes, that being the installment paid by each policeman. I told him that if a police officer was discharged or resigned, that twenty dollars for the first six months would not cover the amount of clothing he would get. The tailors raised the price to forty dollars, the amount now paid by each man coming on the force. I have never received in clothes or money, or anything else the value of one cent from Mr. Henry Smith, for he does not make my clothes. He never held out any inducements to me and I refused him to take the contract to please the officers, and he refused to take it unless I would. He was the year round. I told him the contract would be the season through.

On the 23th of December, 1872 a bill for buttons amounting to $346.50 was received (bill produced) and that was put upon the January pay roll, and the amount was paid by the city. That sum is now due from the clothing fund to the city.

When Mr. Patterson was through, Mr. Jeremy said that he desired to prove that all the men did not know their clothes were going to cost five dollars more it made by Smith, and for that purpose he had Mr. V. B. Hazen, formerly a member of the police force sworn and put upon the stand. His testimony is as follows.

There had been a great many complaints among officers about their uniforms costing more than they should. I came to the Mayor one day and told him that the police had appointed a committee consisting of Lieuts. Hagar, Hoyt and myself to ask him if we couldn't go east and buy the goods ourselves by taking a first class tailor with us. He told me he could not allow it as Congress had allowed him to buy the cloth and he was afraid all the men would not have the same kind of goods—in color. I believe I reported to the men that the Mayor would not allow it and then I told the clerk that a great many of the men were growing careless in the way their uniforms were made. The police then talked it over amongst themselves and told me to get Mr. Patterson to come down to the Central station at the two o'clock roll call. We talked the matter over to the men. I put the motion to the officers at the two o'clock roll call and part of the eight o'clock roll call as to who should make the uniforms, whether one or more tailors. They voted unanimously that Smith should make them provided he would not charge more than one or two dollars more than the other tailors. I make an exception of Lieut. McCurry and John Trimble who voted nay. Mr. Patterson was then asked to bring them a list of what each article would cost. He did so in two or three days, and Lieut. Hagar and myself took down what each article would cost, overcoat, pants, vest, dress-coat, cap, &c. I think Lieut. Hagar has his list but I lost mine. The men did not want to take the new belts because the old ones were better, but as they would be charged for the belts they appointed to take them anyhow. They did not like to pay $2.10 for them. After that the dissatisfaction among the men increased, and I told Mr. Patterson of it, and asked him to ren-dy the matter with the clothing. The next day I was removed. I demanded to know why, because I thought I was acting as an officer and a gentleman, and the Mayor told me I knew too much. I asked for a hearing in regard to being removed from the district and did not get it.

Mayor—What's that got to do with this?

I did not hear Mr. Patterson say that the clothes would cost five dollars more at Smith's than elsewhere. Do not think the men knew it. I told the Mayor that the men would rather pay Smith two or three dollars more. I have heard the men say that they were afraid of being discharged if they said where they would like to have their clothes made. I heard some of the men say to night that they were afraid to testify in this investigation.

Mr. Jeremy—I would like to get their names.

Witness—I will give them to you, but not to-night.

Mayor—I never tried to influence you or any of the other men about where they should get their clothing made up, did I?

Witness—I never had any conversation with you about the matter.

This concluded the evidence of Lieutenant Hazen.

A little sparring then took place, the first during the meeting, between Mr. Patterson and the members of the committee.

Mr. Jeremy—At the next meeting, Mr. Patterson, we would like to have laid before us the book of original entry.

Mr. Patterson—You can't get it; you have no business with it. It contains the Mayor's private accounts, &c. You have all the original bills before you—what do you want with it?

Mr. Jeremy—Well, you had better produce it.

Mr. Patterson—Well, I won't.

Mr. Jeremy—This committee might as well not hold any more sessions then.

Mr. Harris—There were some errors made in the cash book. We found a discrepancy in it.

Mr. Patterson—No you didn't. I had an exact copy of the book made, and will take an oath that it is correct.

Mr. Chalmers—You produced the book at a former meeting, why do you object now?

Mr. Patterson—Well, you can't have it.

Mr. P. then left the room, and, on motion of Mr. Chalmers, the Committee adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening.

MOUNT LEBANON CEMETERY.

A New Place of Sepulture on the South Side — Natural Advantages of the Location — The Grounds and their Surroundings — Beautiful Scenery — Convenience of Access—Where the Cemetery is, and How to Get to It—Improvements Already Made — What is Proposed to be Done, &c., &c.

Every city in the civilized world has one or more cemeteries, protected by law and consecrated by religion, where the remains of the dead are deposited with reverent hands. These "cities of the dead" are nearly always located away from the din of toil and traffic, amid beautiful scenery, where loving hands can render still more attractive the last resting places of the dear departed without fear of the despoiling hand of vagrant or outlaw.

In locating the burial grounds now in existence in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the mistake was made of placing them where, in the course of years, they must, of necessity, be encroached upon by the spread of the cities limits. It was not thought impossible that their borders could ever be extended so far from their existing lines, but now the cemeteries are surrounded by dwellings and workshops, and the solemn quiet of the places of tombs is disturbed by the clang of the trade and the crush of wheels over the paved thoroughfares. Aside from this view of the case, new cemeteries are needed to meet the wants of the middle and poorer classes of people for cheaper burial lots, as the constantly increasing demand for plats in the older burying grounds has had the effect to so greatly enhance the price as to place them beyond the reach of those of limited means. The growth of population on the South Side, and the want of an interment place, to establish a new cemetery there, within easy reach of the teeming population of that locality, and yet so situated as never to come within the city boundaries, or for a century to come at any rate.

MOUNT LEBANON CEMETERY.

Appreciating these facts, a number of gentlemen have for sometime past been looking about on the south side of the river for a piece of ground combining all the requisites needed for this use. After due consideration they determined to purchase the property known as the Mount Lebanon nursery, and the transfer has been consummated. This land is situated in Scott township, three miles from the city limits, on the old Washington road, and convenient of access by the Cartiers Valley, the Castle Shannon and the Saw-mill Run railways, and by a well graded pike and board-walk. It contains one hundred acres of beautifully undulating land, perfectly drained, all under a high state of cultivation, and of the character best suited for a cemetery. It is elevated above the surrounding country, and commands a view of scenery scarcely surpassed in picturesque beauty in the State.

ORNAMENTATION.

A portion of the grounds is laid out with walks and drives, and ornamented with fine shade trees, flowers and shrubbery in great profusion. There are already twenty thousand assorted shade trees; fifteen thousand evergreens of different varieties; an immense number of roses, green-houses and budding plants, etc., all growing thrittily. The selection of trees and plants includes all choice varieties known in this country and Europe, propagated and acclimated to suit the soil and location. The ornamentation of the grounds is such as could not be secured in ten years on a naked farm. In addition to all this, there are six never-failing springs of water, some of which are very beautiful, and all easily utilized for fountains.

There are already erected a brick dwelling house and enough tenement houses to accommodate all the men necessary for the proper care and improvement of the property; also two propagating houses, and three green houses, all in perfect order.

WHAT CAN AND WILL BE DONE.

Within five years this can be made to equal in appearance the most noted cemeteries in the United States. Nature has lavished favor upon the spot with a bounteous hand, and the designers having the matter in hand are determined that it shall be a fit place for the final earthly home of the greatest as well as the humblest.

The grounds will be immediately laid out in sections and lots, and the work of improvement commenced at once. As soon as the surveys are made, the lots will be disposed of at rates to suit the means of whomsoever may desire them.

The Lebanon Nurseries have been established for thirty years, and there are now on hand a very large stock of fruit trees, including 85,000 one, two and three year old apple trees; 10,000 two and three year old pear trees; 12,000 one, two and three year old cherry trees; 1,000 dwarf pear trees, two years; 5,000 one, two and four year old orange quince trees; 20,000 one and two year old grape vines; 25,000 peach trees; 20,000 gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry bushes, etc., all of kinds suited to the Ohio valley. This will afford a rare chance to all who wish to invest in choice fruit trees to procure them at the lowest possible rates.

All those desiring further information as to the new cemetery can obtain it by calling on C. H. Love, 121 Fourth avenue, near Smithfield street.

ELLERHAUSEN PATENTS.

After Three Years of Litigation Dr. Johnson Shows his Priority in the "Ellerhausen Process" in the Manufacture of Iron—How $750,000 was Saved.

In this vicinity it has not been generally known that Dr. Johnson, formerly of Allegheny, but now of Columbiana, Ohio, was the originator of the famous "Ellerhausen Process" in the manufacture of iron. It will be remembered that the advent of Mr. Ellerhausen in this city created quite a furore among the iron manufacturers, and the process was explained at length in the papers and details given of the advantages which it possessed over all other processes known.

The interest taken in it by iron manufacturers was so great, that when Mr. Ellerhausen came to this city a stock company was formed and negotiations made with that gentleman for the sale of his letters patents for a large five million dollars. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the contract price was paid to bind the bargain. At this point in the negotiations, Dr. Johnson published a card giving notice that he claimed that the original invention of the process, and that he had filed an "interference" in the office of Commissioner of Patents, with a view of determining the matter. The "interference" was allowed just on the day that the stock company was to pay over to the agent Mr. Ellerhausen the remaining seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the million agreed upon. Notice was given to the stockholders and they wisely concluded to hold on to their money till the question of priority was settled. Proposals were made to the Doctor to withdraw his claims, but he thought that such action might be misconstrued if he accepted, so he very wisely declined, and proceeded to prepare his testimony.

The case was referred to a Board of Appeals, appointed by the Commissioner of Patents, and after a contest lasting over three years, the Board finally decided in favor of Dr. Johnson, and established his right to the claim of priority of invention. The decision was given some time since, but the facts had not been made public. Through the efforts of Dr. Johnson, the iron men of this city have been saved the snug sum of $750.000.

The Doctor is still at work improving upon his process, and will soon have in a very brief time to show our iron manufacturers that he has achieved complete success.

OBITUARY.

Jacob Davis.

On Monday morning Jacob Davis, a young attorney of the Pittsburgh bar, and who was well and favorably known in this city, died at the residence of his mother, near Paris, Washington county, of consumption. Mr. Davis was but a young man, only twenty eight years of age, and his early death will be sincerely regretted by his numerous friends in this city and elsewhere. He was a true, warm and generous hearted friend, a genial companion, and one of our best citizens, being straightforward and honest in every action. Eighth Lieutenant of the late war Mr. Davis enlisted in the 85th Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and by his gentlemanly deportment among his comrades, and bravery frequently displayed on the field of battle, he won the admiration and confidence of all, was elected to the different company offices, and at the close of the war held the commision of a Captain. It not quite two months ago since Mr. Davis attended the re-union of the Eighth Lieutenants of the Uniontown. Now he has gone to re-unite with those comrades who died years ago. He studied law in Beaver, and came to this city about four years ago, since which he had been earnestly engaged in the pursuit of his profession. Energetic, industrious and attentive to business, with natural and acquired talents of a very fair order, he gave promise of attaining eminence in his chosen calling. The deceased was an officer in the Mission Sabbath School connected with the Second U. P. Church (Rev. Hanna, pastor). His many friends, at the Bar, and elsewhere, will feel sorry on hearing of his early demise.

THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE.

Pictures of Abject Poverty and Misfortune—Blind, Old and Homeless.

Yesterday, shortly after noon, two men walked into Secretary McGonigle's office in Allegheny, one was leading the other. They whispered into the Poor Board Secretary's ear a sad tale of woe. "We are from Philadelphia" said the spokesman of the two, "from where we walked all the way, my chum is blind as a bat, and I myself can only see out of one eye, and that very little. We want to go to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where we have friends who will care for us." The Secretary could do nothing for them and sent them to Mr. Fortune.

Scarcely had these two men left when two others walked in. They were both old and decrepid, old age having worn them down and stamped its mark h avily upon their brows. One was leading the other, who was blind and tremb ling with the palsy. "Ah," said he, "we are old men, we are poor and almost friendless; the man I am leading is stone blind. We have been on the road many a day, walking from Harrisburg to this city. We want to go to Columbiana, Ohio, where we have relatives who will provide for us." Surely these men looked haggard and wayworn, as if their tales might be true. They presented the type of poor, wretchedly poor, human nity, who, having grown gray, have nowhere to lay their heads. Surely one-half of the world does not know how the other exists. They were also referred to Mr. Fortune.

Take Care of the Children.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is highly recommended for children teething. It is a mild nervalizing Cordial, and free from every possible objection. I should be in every house where there are children.

Dodds & Caskey,

Corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street are the exclusive agents, west of the mountains, of McKenzie & Patterson's Granite Polishing Mills, Quincy, Mass., and also for the Clark Island Granites, which are considered the finest in use for monumental purposes. WF

Dr Harris' Summer Cordial has been used in Nashville, Tenn., in a number of the severest Cases of Cholera, and effected a cure in every case.

PITTSBURGH LETTER LIST.

[OFFICIAL.]

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, July 23, 1873.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The following list remains uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1873.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for Advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

LADIES' LIST.

Abbott Mary E, Agar Mrs C, Agnew Mrs C H, Armor Rosa, Bailey Mrs, Beach Eliza A, Bohner Sadie, Boyd Mary, Bowman Mrs JH, Boggs M F, Bonnett J L, Bissell Ada, Brown Georg, Brooks Lovey, Bracken Eva, Brown Hannah 2, Branson Mrs G, Burns Mrs, Burgess Sarah, Callaghan Miss J, Carell Mary, Chapline M R, Challener L E, Chesnell A 2, Chess Eliza, Clark C A, Clark Kate, Corley Mrs G, Cleary Mrs P, Clane Jennie, Coghlin Mary, Collins Julie, Cooper Mrs E, Cremins E, Crumb Eliza, Cunningham L, Cuckson Ann, Curran Elizabeth, Daly M s M J, Davis Mrs E, Davis Mrs, De La Cone Mrs, Dominett M J, Donaldson Mrs, Dorley Mrs Ida, Dowell Mrs, Duncan Ellen, Dunlap Mrs M, Duncan Mrs W, Dunn Maria, Dugan Bridget, Dunham L, Daly Bridget, Edwards Mrs G, Ely Mrs, Evans Mary, Ewart Mrs G, Ewing Mrs J, Eyson M A, Fairchild Lottie, Farr Ellen, Fitzgerald Bettie M, Fitzgerald Ellen, Flack B W, French J S, French Mary E, Fry Rosan, Gardner Nancy, Garrow Mary A, Garrist Mary, Garlside L 2, Gamble M, Gordon L A, Graham Maggie, Graham Martha, Greenwald Lizzie, Gurley Eggie, Gutnags Martha, Hammett L E, Hamilton Mrs, Hatz Margaret, Hahn Lucinda, Hays Minnie, Hagoman Martha, Heath H W, Howard G J, Howard Mary, Horne E J 2, Hughart E, Hussey Libbie, Hutchinson M, Henderson Mrs G, Hanson Eliza, Hess Mrs C F, Jenkins K M M, Jones A E, Johnston Sarah, Jourdan Louisa, Kean Mrs E, Kennedy M 2, Kendrit Augusta, Keaney C, Kemp Maggie, King Annabella, Kingsley Mrs, Kitchen Mrs, Kuepper Lizzie, Lake Mrs W H, Langwo th M J, Lewis Eliza, Lindsay E, Lingha Ella, Lippert Mrs C, Longe Mrs J, Lowry Mary, Marker Mrs B D, Martin Miss, Mathews Mrs H, Miller Mrs M D, Miller Mrs, Miller A, Miller J, Miller Mrs J, Mohner Wm, Mcallister A J, Mcbride Mrs, Mcclung C, Mcclure Mrs, Mcdonald Mrs, Mcgee Mrs, Mcgrew Mrs, Mcgrew Mrs, Mcgrew